Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency including Sind, 1934-35

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1936

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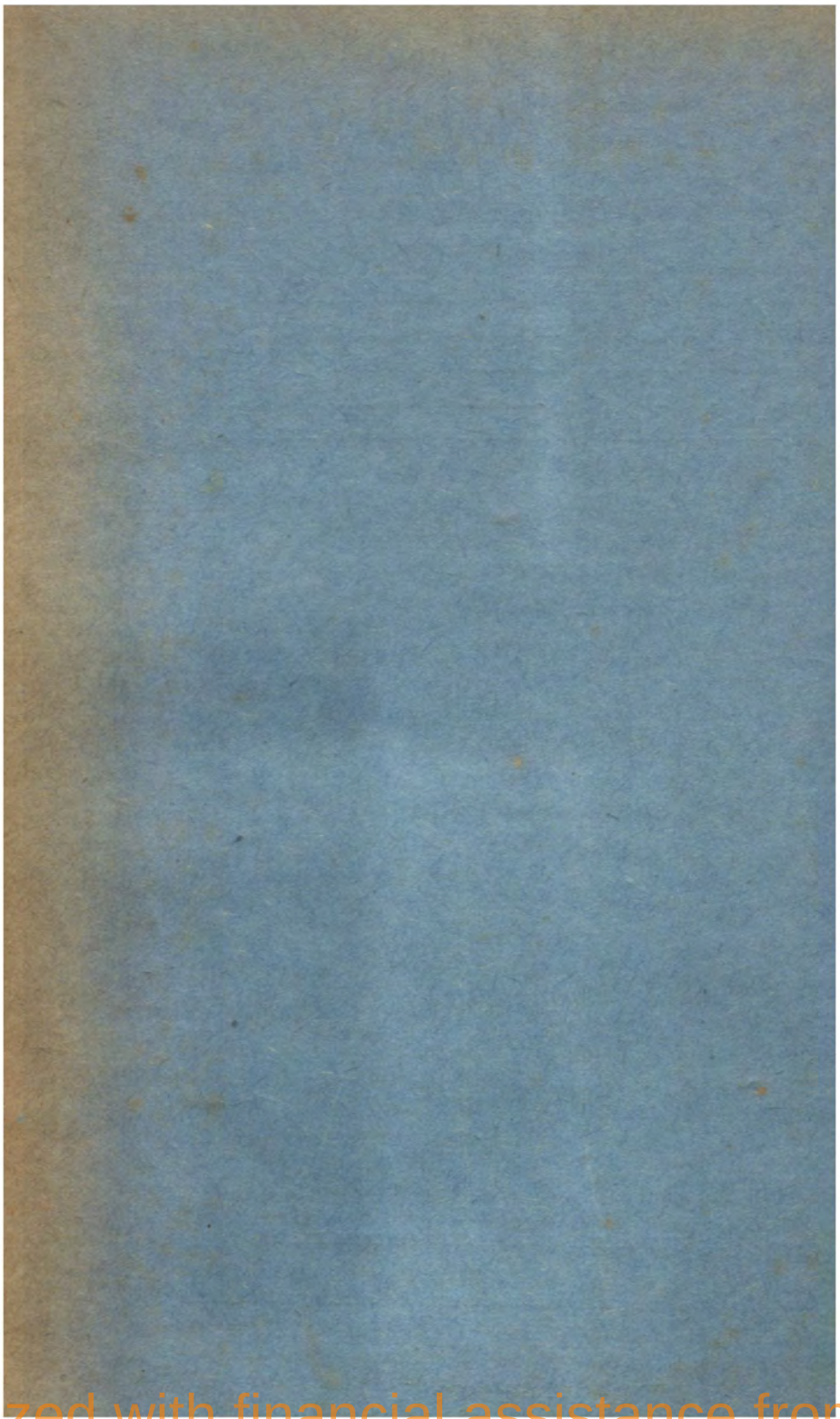

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LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (INCLUDING SIND) FOR THE YEAR 1934-35.

A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

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1. SEASON.

Northern Division.

The season of 1934-35 was on the whole fairly satisfactory. The regular monsoon commenced in the third week of June.

In Ahmedabad District, the rainfall was sufficient up to 15th July 1934 and thereafter there was a continuous break for about two weeks. From August, the rainfall gave a good start for sowing operations and the prospects of a good season were apparent. The rainfall up to the end of September was good. Scarcity of water was, however, felt especially for rice crop in South Daskroi but the deficiency was made good by the adequate supply of water by the Irrigation Department. On the whole the rainfall during the year under report was timely and evenly distributed throughout the district and promised a good harvest both for kharif and rabi crops. These hopes were marred by cold spell in January and as a result thereof cotton, wheat and castor crops were considerably damaged throughout the district except in Gogho Mahal. To meet this difficulty khatawar relief in the form of remissions and suspensions was granted to the agriculturists.

In Kaira, the rainfall was sufficient and favourable. The fall of rain during June was sufficient for sowing kharif crops. In August, the rain helped transplantation of rice and tobacco. As there was a break from the beginning of the third week of September, all crops including the rabi crops were good. The cold spell in January 1935, however, caused extensive damage throughout the district to cotton and tobacco crops and other standing crops. Relief, as in Ahmedabad, was granted to the agriculturists.

In the Broach and Panch Mahals District, the rainfall was timely and well distributed. In Wagra Taluka, however, the seedlings of cotton crops were damaged by continuous rainfall and the crops had to be re-sown in parts of the taluka.

In Surat District, the rainfall was timely and sufficient for all crops. The cold wave in January, however, caused damage to a large extent—especially to cotton crops. Necessary relief by way of remission and suspension was granted to the agriculturists.

In Thana, the monsoon commenced in the second week of June and gave a start for sowing operations throughout the district. The rainfall was sufficient and well distributed. The rain stopped in the middle of September but a few showers in November caused some damage to crops especially in Kalyan and Bhiwandi talukas where the garwa rice crop was not reaped. The cold spell in January caused some damage to garden crops and fruit trees. On the whole, the season was satisfactory and the outturn of crops better than that during the preceding year.

In Bombay Suburban District, the monsoon started in the second week of June and sowing operations were immediately taken in hand. The rainfall was timely, sufficient and favourable to crops.

The rainfall in each district of the Division during the year under report, as compared with that during the last five years, was as shown below :—

Name of district.	Rainfall in 1934–35.		Average rainfall of the last five years.	
	In.	Cents.	In.	Cents.
Ahmedabad	27	23	29	79
Kaira	38	88	38	88
Broach and Panch Mahals	34	95	39	26
Surat	53	96	60	01
Thana	94	83	92	97
Bombay Suburban District	94	92	102	32

The average outturn of kharif crops in Ahmedabad was 3 to 9 annas, while in Kaira it ranged from 3 to 10 annas.

In the Broach and Panch Mahals District the outturn of crops was 3 to 10 annas, and cotton, which is the chief produce of Broach, was estimated at 3 annas.

In Surat, the average outturn of crops ranged from 4 to 10 annas.

In Thana, the outturn of rice crop was 11 annas.

Water supply.—The supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was sufficient in all the districts of the Division except in coastal villages of the Bhal tract where the tanks had dried up in summer, in Jhalod Mahal and Dohad and Godhra talukas, and in the jungalpatti villages of the Thana District where the scarcity of water was, as usual, felt in summer.

A grant of Rs. 28,000 was sanctioned by Government for the improvement of village water supply during the financial year 1934-35 and it was distributed as under :—

Name of district local board.		Rs.	a,	p.	
Ahmedabad ..	..	8,000	0	0	
Kaira ..	..	4,000	0	0	
Panch Mahals	..	6,000	0	0	
Broach ..	..	3,000	0	0	
Surat ..	..	3,000	0	0	
Thana ..	..	4,000	0	0	
		28,000	0	0	
	plus	488	12	0	Special grant for repairs to bores in Ahmedabad District [G. R., G. D., No. S. 118 (1), dated 20th November 1934].

The amount spent by each district local board during the year (including the Government grant) for the improvement of water supply was as shown below :—

			Rs.
Ahmedabad	..	..	60,797
Kaira	..	..	25,078
Panch Mahals	..	..	10,170
Broach	..	..	21,442
Surat	..	..	8,938
Thana	..	..	18,543

The district local boards which were not able to utilize fully the grants allotted to them have been permitted to utilize the unspent balance during the year 1935-36.

To solve the problem of scarcity of potable water in the Panch Mahals a special grant of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned for the financial year 1935-36.

Cattle and fodder.—The supply of fodder was sufficient in all districts except in Halol Mahal, and in Bassein Taluka and Wada and Mokhada petas where some scarcity was felt, but the deficiency was made good by the adjoining talukas.

Rinder pest, foot and mouth diseases and hæmorrhagic septicæmia appeared more or less in all the districts of the Division. The veterinary assistants gave timely help and advice. The number of attacks and deaths and the number of cattle inoculated during the year were as under :—

Number of cattle attacked	8,318
Number of deaths	2,749
Number of cattle inoculated	11,231

Public health.—The public health was generally good except for the prevalence of epidemic diseases as shown in the following table :—

Name of district.	Cholera.	Small-pox (including measles).	Plague.	Influenza.
Ahmedabad	1	775	....	3
Kaira	174	573	664	....
Broach and Panch Mahals ..	252	217	....	6
Surat	244	267	....	....
Thana	514	170	3	....
Bombay Suburban District ..	14	14	....	....

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis was serious during the year, but it was confined to the city and suburbs of Ahmedabad and did not extend to other villages. The epidemic has taken a great toll of deaths in the city and its suburbs, but due to the prompt efforts of the local officers and the Ahmedabad Municipality its spread has been checked. There were two deaths from this epidemic in the Kaira District.

Central Division.

The agricultural season on the whole was normal. The monsoon broke in the second week of June everywhere, but it was inadequate in some talukas of West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Satara districts and throughout the Sholapur District, with the result that sowing operations were retarded. It, however, strengthened by the end of July. In the latter half of August and first half of September the rainfall was copious and well distributed and proved useful for the standing kharif crops and the sowing of the rabi crops. It was excessive in some parts of Ahmednagar, East Khandesh and West Khandesh and caused damage to standing crops. The rains in October and November were beneficial to standing rabi and kharif crops, though excessive rains in some parts caused to a certain extent damage to standing crops.

The cold wave which swept over the Deccan in January 1935 affected the rabi and bagait crops in some parts of Ahmednagar, Nasik and Poona districts.

The situation in each district was as follows :—

Ahmednagar.—The monsoon commenced fairly vigorously in the second week of June. There were heavy showers everywhere for a few days which were not very useful for sowing purposes being rather early, but were very necessary for ploughing and harrowing. In the first week of July there was rain everywhere, but it was scanty except in Akola, Sheogaon and Jamkhed. In the second week of July there were light showers almost everywhere, but there was no rain at all in Shrigonda and Karjat. Sowing operations were retarded except in Akola, Newasa and part of Pathardi. This anxiety was, however, removed by good and timely rainfall all over the district during the second fortnight of July and in August, and the situation was much improved except in Sangamner, Parner and Karjat talukas, where though it was sufficient for the growth of kharif crops, more was required for the sowing of rabi crop. The heavy rain in September caused slight damage to cotton and other crops in the talukas of Newasa, Ahmednagar and Shevgaon, but it was congenial for kharif crops in the remaining parts of the district and facilitated the sowing of rabi crops. Though the rainfall in October was meagre, the heavy and timely rain in November was very useful especially for rabi crops throughout the district.

On the whole the rainfall was sufficient and the condition of both kharif and rabi crops was satisfactory. In the irrigated parts of Kopergaon and Rahuri, rabi crops were in an excellent condition and would have given a bumper crop had it not been for the cold wave, which caused damage in January 1935.

The general annewari was from 5 to 10 annas for kharif and from 8 to 11 for rabi crops.

East Khandesh.—The monsoon set in, as usual, in June, but rainfall in this month was scanty in Chalisgaon Taluka and Bhadgaon Peta. In the second and third weeks of July there was slight rain which proved useful for germinated crops. The rain which fell towards the end of July and in the beginning of August was sufficient except in some parts of Chalisgaon Taluka. The monsoon strengthened as the season advanced and the fall was excessive in some parts with the result that the need for a break was felt for the growth of the standing crops. In Chalisgaon the seedlings of cotton and groundnut did not germinate well owing to heavy rains and so the people had to remove them and sow jowari and bajri instead. In the first fortnight of September there being only light showers, weeding operations were completed. In the middle of the month the rain was excessive with bad effects on cotton and jowari crops in some parts and a break was needed. Then came a lull in the month of October throughout the district which helped the crops to thrive. Harvesting of kharif crops and sowing of rabi were done in this month. The rainfall in early November was general and it proved beneficial to rabi crops already sown but not to cotton and jowari. Harvesting of all kharif crops was completed in December. The rabi

crops fared well that month; but in January they suffered to some extent in some parts owing to cold.

The season on the whole was good except in Chalisgaon Taluka and part of Bhadgaon Peta. Although the agriculturists in Chalisgaon had no cotton and groundnut as usual, they reaped bumper crops of jowari and bajri. Annewari of both the kharif and rabi crops ranged from 8 to 12 annas.

West Khandesh.—The monsoon started in the second week of June and the fall was satisfactory in Dhulia and Sakri talukas and Nawapur Mahal, while in the remaining talukas it was inadequate and so difficulty was experienced in proceeding with the sowing operations. In the first part of July the rainfall was general and well distributed all over the district with the result that sowing operations were pushed on vigorously. During the last two weeks of July the rainfall was weak except in Taloda Taluka and Nawapur Mahal. During this period only intermittent drizzles were received which did not facilitate very much the vigorous growth of kharif crops. In August and September the rainfall was adequate and well distributed and it improved the situation except in parts of Dhulia and Sakri talukas. Owing, however, to continuous rain the agriculturists could not satisfactorily carry out weeding and harrowing operations at some places in the district particularly in Taloda Taluka and Nawapur Mahal. The break in the rain in the second fortnight of September was very helpful to cotton and other kharif crops as a whole. The rainfall practically ceased during the month of October. The standing kharif crops were in good condition except in parts of Dhulia and Sakri talukas, where they suffered to some extent on account of the general absence of the late rains. There was rain only in the first week of November and none thereafter. The standing rabi crops were in good condition, but unfortunately the situation changed on account of the cold wave in January 1935 and the yield of the rabi crops fell below expectations.

The season on the whole was satisfactory. The annewari both of kharif and rabi crops ranged from 6 to 12 annas.

Nasik.—The monsoon began late in the second week of June. Excepting Igatpuri and Dindori talukas and Peint Mahal, the rainfall was sufficient, especially in Malegaon, Baglan and Nandgaon talukas. Sowing of kharif crops was begun where there was sufficient moisture but it was retarded for want of rain in Yeola, Malegaon, Nandgaon, Baglan, part of Niphad, Sinnar and Kalwan talukas. During the first three weeks of July there was very little rain, but the falls received in the last week of that month and in the first week of August were both sufficient and well distributed and the prospects of kharif crops were much improved. More rain was still required in parts of Niphad and Baglan talukas. There was good and timely rainfall in the middle of August and in the first week of September. It was well distributed and very useful to standing crops. More rain was, however, required in Malegaon and Baglan talukas and the eastern part of Kalwan Taluka. In the last

week of October there were again good showers which permitted the sowing of rabi crops. As the rains were insufficient the kharif crops did not give quite a satisfactory yield. The rabi crops fared well and continued to prosper till January, when all of a sudden the cold wave, which passed over the talukas of Nasik, Niphad, Dindori and Chandor caused damage. Injury to bagait crops such as grapes and sugarcane was serious in Niphad and parts of Nasik and Dindori talukas. In deserving cases, remissions and suspensions of land revenue and irrigation dues were granted. The frost, moreover, crippled the resources of the agriculturists and tagai was therefore freely distributed to tide over the difficulty. The outturn, however, of both kharif and rabi crops was good and the annewari ranged from 7 to 12 annas.

Poona.—The monsoon commenced in the first week of June throughout the district, except in Purandhar Taluka, where it broke in the second week. There were some early showers in Bhimthadi Taluka in the month of May. There was sufficient rainfall in all the talukas and petas of the western division and Purandhar Taluka and Sirur Peta of the eastern division for sowing kharif crops. In the remaining parts of the eastern division the rainfall was insufficient and the sowing of kharif crops was retarded. The rainfall in July and August was sufficient and most opportune in the western division. In the eastern division there was sufficient rain in Sirur Peta and in the major part of the Purandhar Taluka, but in the remaining part of the division it was deficient. The rainfall during the second half of August and the first half of September was very meagre and far below the average throughout the district, with the result that the condition of kharif crops in the western division, though not bad, gave cause for anxiety. The rains for the rabi crops were sufficient and well distributed throughout the district. The rabi harvest was good but the cold wave which swept over the Deccan in January caused slight damage to bagait crops, such as chillies, potatoes, plantains, etc., in some parts of Haveli, Junnar and Khed talukas and below ghats in Ambegaon Peta. In Sirur and Dhond petas the rabi crops were slightly affected by the crop disease locally known as "Khairya".

The season was on the whole satisfactory and yielded on the whole a normal outturn. As a result of the cold wave, remissions and suspensions were granted in deserving cases. The general annewari of kharif and rabi crops was 6 to 12 annas.

Satara.—During the year under report practically no summer showers were received. Some showers were received all over the district in the second week of June and they helped the sowing operations in most parts of the district. The regular monsoon set in from the third week of June. The rainfall, however, was deficient in the Khatav Taluka and Man Mahal, sufficient elsewhere and excessive in Javli and Patan talukas, where sowing operations were retarded. There was a complete break from about the middle of July to the end of that month but it was necessary for weeding and the sowing operations

where they were retarded. The long break, however, made the agriculturists uneasy ; but their anxiety was removed by the good showers received during the last part of July and the early days of August. The occasional showers received during the second week of August were congenial to the growth of standing crops. The partial break at the end of August proved very useful for preparing lands for rabi sowings. In the first half of September the rainfall was sufficient all over the district except in parts of Wai, Koregaon and Walwa talukas and in Man and Shirala petas. The timely rain received during the concluding days of September had a very good effect on the rabi crops already sown. The break that followed gave fresh vigour to the newly germinated rabi and standing kharif crops. The heavy showers received towards the end of October and in the beginning of November were most opportune for the growth of standing crops. The sowing of rabi crops was completed by the end of November.

The rainfall on the whole was well distributed and just sufficient for both the kharif and rabi crops. The outturn of both the crops in the western and northern parts of the district was good, while that in the remaining parts was fair. The annewari ranged between 8 to 11 in the case of kharif, and 6 to 12 annas in the case of rabi crops.

Sholapur.—The monsoon broke out late in the second week of June, but the rainfall was insufficient throughout the district, with the result that sowing operations were retarded in most places and where they were undertaken they almost failed. Rains in July and August however were sufficient and well distributed over all parts of the district and kharif crops thrived. In September the rainfall was general and sufficient for rabi sowings and benefitted the standing kharif crops, but it proved excessive for the groundnut crop in Barsi Taluka and kharif crops in Sangola Taluka. The October rains, though useful to the standing kharif and rabi crops, caused some damage to the groundnut crop in Barsi Taluka. There was good rain in November and the rabi crops fared well. The heavy rainfall on one day in this month in Pandharpur Taluka caused a little damage in some places to the standing rabi crops.

A cold wave passed over the district in January 1935, but no appreciable damage was caused to the crops. On the whole the outturn of kharif crops was not satisfactory but that of rabi crops was good. The anna valuation of crops was more than 6 annas in all the parts of the district.

Cattle and fodder.—The condition of cattle was on the whole good. The usual cattle diseases such as hæmorrhagic septicæmia, foot and mouth disease, black-quarter, rinderpest, etc., appeared in all the districts. These epizootics, however, not being serious, did not materially interfere with agricultural operations. Prompt preventive measures were taken by veterinary assistants to check these diseases. The total number of deaths from all kinds of diseases was 7,570 as

against 7,248 in the previous year. The total number of attacks and deaths in each of the districts was as follows :—

District.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Ahmednagar	1,648	842
East Khandesh ..	5,002	780
West Khandesh ..	2,448	878
Nasik	7,224	2,656
Poona	1,094	499
Satara	7,022	648
Sholapur	3,550	1,267
Total ..	27,988	7,570

Scarcity of fodder was felt in the eastern part of the Nasik District, in Chalisgaon Taluka of the East Khandesh District and in Dhulia Taluka of the West Khandesh District in June–July. The concession of taking, free of charge, anjan leaves from forest areas was granted in the Chalisgaon and Dhulia talukas, and forest kurans were kept open for free grazing up to 15th August 1934 in Dhulia Taluka. The rainfall in the last week of July eased the situation.

Water Supply.—The supply of water for drinking and irrigation purposes was sufficient. A few villages on the crest of the hills in Sangamner Taluka in the Ahmednagar District felt the shortage of drinking water in May–June. In Dangi parts of Nasik, Dindori and Igatpuri talukas and Peint Mahal of the Nasik District, in Mavli parts of Khed and Mawal talukas and Mulshi Peta of the Poona District and in Javli and Koregaon talukas of the Satara District, the supply was inadequate. As regards irrigation, the supply of water in second class bandharas was insufficient in Nasik, Sinnar, Dindori and Niphad talukas of the Nasik District. In some parts of the Haveli Taluka of the Poona District water-supply for cattle was inadequate owing to deficiency of the late rains.

Public Health.

District.	Mortality from		
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.
Ahmednagar	830	505	50
East Khandesh	2,861	1,806	....
West Khandesh	753	2,126	....
Nasik	458	1,217	....
Poona	451	1,285	206
Satara	684	387	2,184
Sholapur	756	175	429
Total ..	6,793	7,571	2,869

Cholera appeared in most of the talukas in the Division but the epidemic was not virulent in its character except in the East Khandesh

District, where it took a toll of 2,861 souls. Prompt measures, such as anti-cholera inoculations and free supply of cholera pills and permanganate of potash in the affected parts, were taken to check the spread of the epidemic. Small-pox broke out in all the districts and it was severer than in the previous year in all the districts excepting Satara and Sholapur, where the mortality was not as heavy as last year. Plague prevailed in the Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Sholapur districts. The epidemic this year was not as severe as last year and it was restricted to a few talukas of these districts, excepting Satara where it spread to almost all the talukas.

Special medical officers on anti-malarial duty were appointed, as in the previous year, in Nandurbar, Shahada, Taloda and Shirpur talukas and Nawapur Mahal of the West Khandesh District.

Southern Division.

In the above-ghat districts the season on the whole was not satisfactory, while in the below-ghat districts it was good. The characteristics of the season in each of the districts in this Division are summarised below :—

Belgaum.—The ante-monsoon showers of April and May helped preparatory tillage, but were not sufficient for sowing kharif crops. The regular monsoon commenced in the beginning of June ; but the rainfall was scanty. Excessive rain in the months of July and August delayed transplantation of tobacco in the Chikodi Taluka and weeding operations in the Khanapur Taluka. The rainfall in other talukas was adequate and facilitated the sowing of kharif crops. The rain in September was insufficient for standing crops and the sowing of rabi crops was retarded. The situation, however, was improved by the timely showers in October. The rainfall in Chikodi was, however, abnormally heavy and damaged the chilly crop, while in Khanapur it was indequate for standing crops. The yield of kharif and rabi crops on the whole was fair except in a few villages of the Parasgad Taluka where suspension of land revenue had to be granted owing to scanty rain in the latter part of the season. The anna valuation of the principal crops ranged from 7 to 12 annas.

Bijapur.—The monsoon commenced rather late in June and the rainfall in July was heavy in the northern division but insufficient in the southern division. August and September rains were not timely and sufficient for the growth of standing kharif crops. The rainfall in the northern division was, however, just sufficient for the sowing of rabi crops. Rabi, jowari and cotton sowings were delayed in the southern division till the end of October and the prospects appeared gloomy. The November rains saved the situation to some extent, but the heavy showers accompanied by hail storms and unfavourable winds in January damaged the rabi crops. The wheat crop was also affected with rust. On the whole, the outturn both of kharif and rabi crops was poor, but the yield of jowari and wheat was good in the northern division.

Dharwar.—The monsoon set in in the month of June and was sufficient for sowing kharif crops except paddy. The rains in July and August

which were followed by dry weather till the end of October, were not well distributed and adequate. As a result, the growth of paddy crop was retarded. The situation was somewhat eased by the timely showers at the end of October so far as kharif crops were concerned. The rainfall was, however, not adequate for the rabi tract. As a consequence, rabi crops could not be sown at all in parts of Navalgund and Gadag talukas and the Nargund Mahal and in the whole of Mundargi Mahal. On the whole, the kharif season was fair while the rabi season was below normal. Insufficient and unseasonable rain was responsible for the increase of fallows by 69,155 acres.

Kanara.—The rainfall was not so heavy as last year. Sowing operations were deferred till the commencement of the regular monsoon as there were no pre-monsoon showers. The heavy rainfall in the last week of June washed away the sown paddy in the Siddapur Taluka, delayed the transplantation of the paddy crop and damaged betel-nut crops in Sirsi and Siddapur talukas. The rainfall was, however, scanty and unseasonable in the above-ghat portion of the Karwar Sub-division, with the result that the paddy crop suffered to some extent. The season on the whole was fair for rice and garden crops. Land revenue amounting to Rs. 815-9 was remitted on account of damage to crops by wild elephants.

Kolaba.—The regular monsoon opened in the second week of June and the rainfall was seasonable and well-distributed. It was generally sufficient except in the second week of September. On the whole, the season was normal. The crops thrived well and the outturn was good although some showers in November retarded harvesting operations and slightly reduced the outturn.

Ratnagiri.—The monsoon commenced punctually and the rainfall was sufficient and well-distributed. The season on the whole was good, the outturn of main crops ranging from 12 to 13 annas.

The economic condition of the people continued to be unsatisfactory owing to the general trade depression.

Fodder supply.—The supply of fodder was generally sufficient except in parts of the Parasgad and Sampgaon talukas of the Belgaum District and the Navalgund and Gadag talukas and the Mundargi and Nargund pethas of the Dharwar District.

Water supply.—The supply of water for drinking and irrigation was sufficient except in the following places :—

Belgaum District	.. A portion of the Parasgad Taluka and some villages of Belgaum and Sampgaon talukas.
Bijapur District	.. A few villages of Bagalkot and Badami talukas and Bilgi Petha.
Dharwar ..	.. Some villages of Navalgund Taluka and Nargund Petha.
Kanara ..	.. The area in and around Honavar town.
Kolaba ..	.. The salt tract.

Epidemics.—Plague, small-pox and cholera appeared as usual. Vaccination and revaccination were pushed on in affected areas and the usual preventive measures were taken to check the spread of the diseases. The attacks and deaths from these epidemics in each of the districts in the Division were as under :—

District.	Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Belgaum ..	1,417	811	139	52	6,076	859
Bijapur ..	1,093	666	1,746	704	462	69
Dharwar ..	2,869	1,560	..	..	1,218	149
Kanara ..	254	121	..	..	5,600	826
Kolaba ..	..	..	10	7	1,553	99
Ratnagiri ..	39	23	25	11	897	89

Epizootics.—The usual cattle diseases such as rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, blackquarter and septicæmia broke out in all the districts of the Division. The veterinary department promptly took all possible curative and preventive measures. Notwithstanding this, the following mortality was recorded :—

District.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Belgaum	18,482	1,410
Bijapur	17,322	1,305
Dharwar (except Taluka Dharwar)	9,190	1,178
Kanara	13,917	726
Kolaba	3,019	637
Ratnagiri	(Not supplied)	813

2. LAND REVENUE.

Northern Division.

The following statement gives an account of land revenue demand, collections, remissions, etc.:—

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total demand.	Suspensions.
	Authorised.	Unauthorised.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	4,64,888	37,725	23,68,684	28,71,297	11,93,501
Kaira	1,99,460	3,734	21,07,615	23,10,809	5,00,158
Broach and Panch Mahals.	58,112	11,622	27,58,456	28,28,190	9,63,809
Surat ..	4,433	161	26,35,791	26,40,385	5,70,265
Thana ..	....	....	18,60,146	18,60,146	....
Bombay Suburban District.	39,638	91,849	2,77,581	4,09,068	30,742
Total ..	7,66,531	1,45,091	1,20,08,273	1,29,19,895	32,58,475

District.	Remissions.	Collections.	Over-collections.	Unauthorised arrears at the end of the year.	
				Of current year.	Of previous year's demand.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	4,34,903	12,22,284	2,88,752	8,104	12,505
Kaira	2,18,719	15,86,930	2,10,889	3,974	1,028
Broach and Panch Mahals.	4,24,715	14,26,537	1,71,575	7,638	5,491
Surat ..	3,47,234	17,21,547	81,462	1,189	150
Thana	1,75,744	16,84,402	37,270	....	....
Bombay Suburban District.	34,581	2,24,388	24,476	48,922	70,435
Total ..	16,35,896	78,66,088	8,14,424	69,827	89,609

Central Division.

The following statement shows the year's land revenue demand, collections, remissions, suspensions, balances, etc. :—

Name of district.	Past arrears.		Current year's demand.	Total consolidated demand.	Remissions.
	Authorised.	Unauthorised.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	25,643	4,907	24,88,653	25,19,203	3,786
East Khandesh ..	8,060	1,638	40,85,128	40,94,826	569
West Khandesh ..	493	....	25,30,091	25,30,584	1,01,714
Nasik ..	40,729	....	21,42,174	24,82,903	57,635
Poona ..	44,391	1,341	20,15,432	20,61,164	13,586
Satara	2,104	1,340	29,49,568	29,53,012	6,479
Sholapur ..	....	....	16,27,904	16,27,904	731
Total ..	1,21,420	9,226	1,78,38,950	1,79,69,596	1,84,500

Name of district.	Suspensions.	Collections.	Unauthorised balance.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmednagar ..	8,179	25,04,443	2,795	
East Khandesh ..	2	40,91,864*	2,396	*This includes an over-collection of Rs. 5 which remained to be adjusted during the year.
West Khandesh ..	14,537	24,14,333	....	
Nasik ..	50,597	20,74,664	7	
Poona ..	79,570	19,58,065	9,943	
Satara ..	....	29,45,097	1,436	
Sholapur ..	....	16,27,173	....	
Total ..	1,52,885	1,76,15,639	16,577	

Southern Division.

The following statement gives an account of the land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, etc. :—

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total consolidated demand.	Remissions.	Suspensions.	Collections.	Unauthorised balance.
	Authorised.	Unauthorised.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	4,46,283	5,666	22,07,102	26,59,051	1,44,517	3,92,981	21,16,692	4,861
Bijapur ..	2,36,658	16	18,47,462	20,84,136	1,74,541	1,47,547	17,62,013	35
Dharwar ..	11,41,268	8,171	32,07,933	43,57,372	3,77,718	13,12,001	26,56,021	11,632
Kanara ..	11,536	..	10,56,445	10,67,981	77,585	16,479	9,73,917	..
Kolaba ..	6,425	780	18,12,170	18,19,375	2,74,158	2,524	15,41,179	1,514
Ratnagiri ..	82,642	..	10,36,927	11,19,569	1,06,797	77,119	9,35,573	..
Total ..	19,24,812	14,633	1,11,68,039	1,31,07,484	11,55,316	19,48,731	99,85,395	18,042

3. GROSS REVENUE.

(Column 3 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The gross fixed revenue of the Division shows a net increase of Rs. 26,301 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+ 16,806
Kaira	— 229
Broach and Panch Mahals ..	— 556
Surat	+ 1,185
Thana	+ 3,245
Bombay Suburban District ..	+ 5,850
	+ 26,301

The increases in Ahmedabad, Surat and Bombay Suburban District are mainly due to increase in non-agricultural assessment.

In Thana, the increase is due to unassessed lands being assessed and to increase in non-agricultural assessment.

The decrease in Kaira is mainly due to revision of jama of Wasna Bujrag in Matar Taluka (Government Resolution, No. 464-A, dated 28th December 1934), while the decrease in Broach and Panch Mahals is due to correction of errors and to survey corrections.

Central Division.

The gross fixed land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,83,19,223, showing a net increase of Rs. 12,607 over the figure of the last year, which increase was distributed over the seven districts as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	+ 1,198
East Khandesh	+ 1,623
West Khandesh	+ 3,007
Nasik	+ 1,837
Poona	+ 3,551
Satara	+ 151
Sholapur	+ 1,240
	+ 12,607

The increase was mainly attributable to the levy of non-agricultural assessment and the grant of forest and assessed and unassessed waste lands for cultivation.

Southern Division.

The gross fixed revenue of the Division shows a net increase of Rs. 3,527 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	+ 376
Bijapur	+ 1,096
Dharwar	+ 422
Kanara	— 61
Kolaba	+ 758
Ratnagiri	+ 936
	+ 3,527

The increase in the five districts is mainly due to levy of non-agricultural assessment on lands converted to non-agricultural purposes ; and in Belgaum, Bijapur and Kolaba it is also due to the levy of agricultural assessment on waste or salt lands given out for cultivation.

The decrease in Kanara District is due to rectification of errors in compilation.

4. ALIENATIONS.

(Column 5 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 2,735 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	— 211
Kaira	— 91
Broach and Panch Mahals	— 277
Surat	—2,019
Thana	— 140
Bombay Suburban District	+ 3
	—2,735

The decrease in Surat is mainly due to resumption of service inam lands and levy of full assessment.

The decreases in other districts are small. They are due to resumption and forfeiture of inam lands and other causes.

The increase in the Bombay Suburban District calls for no remarks.

Central Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 1,506 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.	
Ahmednagar	+ 58	
East Khandesh	+ 100	
West Khandesh	+ 73	
Nasik	— 43	
Poona	— 640	
Satara	— 717	
Sholapur	— 337	
	— 1,737	
	+ 231	— 1,506 Net decrease.

The increase in the Ahmednagar and East Khandesh districts was due to grants of land as inam for military and civil service. The decrease in

the Satara District was due to lapse of inams, while in the Sholapur District it was due to levy of local fund mushahira payable to village officers from the inamdars.

Southern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 974 under this head as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	— 187
Bijapur	— 51
Dharwar	— 919
Kanara	+ 98
Kolaba	— 51
Ratnagiri	+ 136
	— 974

The decrease in Belgaum is due to reduction of water rate and resumption of inam lands and levy of full assessment on lands partially assessed ; that in Bijapur is due to resumption of sanadi lands which were given out on ordinary (rayatwari) tenure ; that in Dharwar is due to resumption and lapse of watan lands and that in Kolaba is mainly due to revised distribution of revenue between Government and Sharakatdar.

The increase in Kanara is due to *nuksan* on inams of Class VII and that in Ratnagiri is due to the *nuksan* on certain lands given out as air space to the Notified Area Committee at Khed.

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5. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

(Columns 8, 9 and 10 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 33,030 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+18,187
Kaira	+ 1,464
Broach and Panch Mahals	+ 3,003
Surat	+ 4,336
Thana	+ 194
Bombay Suburban District	+ 5,846
	+33,030

The increase in Ahmedabad is mainly due to increase in non-agricultural assessment and increase in periodical instalment of jama in Prantij Taluka and Modasa Mahal.

In Kaira the increase is mainly due to Government unoccupied land being given out for cultivation.

In Broach and Panch Mahals the increase is mainly due to revision of jama and grant of land for cultivation.

In Surat the increase is mainly due to increase in non-agricultural assessment, levy of full assessment on service inam lands (resumed) and increased agricultural assessment due to grant of land.

In Thana the increase is very small and calls for no remarks.

In Bombay Suburban District the increase is mainly due to increase in non-agricultural assessment.

Central Division.

There was an increase of Rs. 12,482 under this head, which was shared by all the districts as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	+ 1,370
East Khandesh	+ 221
West Khandesh	+ 2,407
Nasik	+ 1,966
Poona	+ 3,975
Satara	+ 928
Sholapur	+ 1,615
Net increase ..	+12,482

The increase was mainly due to grants of assessed and unassessed waste and forest lands for cultivation, levy and revision of non-agricultural assessment and increase in judi.

Southern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 3,307 in the fixed revenue of the Division as shown below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	— 261
Bijapur	+ 1,123
Dharwar	— 440
Kanara	— 5,343
Kolaba	+ 771
Ratnagiri	+ 843
	— 3,307

The increase in Bijapur is due partly to the levy of non-agricultural assessment on lands granted for building purposes and partly to the grant of waste lands for cultivation; that in Kolaba is mainly due to levy of non-agricultural assessment on lands used for building purposes and that in Ratnagiri is due partly to the grant of unassessed land and levy of non-agricultural assessment thereon.

The decrease in Belgaum is due to rajinamas and forfeitures of occupancies and inam lands; that in Dharwar is due to lapse of watan lands and forfeiture of inam lands and that in Kanara is due to forfeitures and relinquishments of occupancies and to cancellation of leases.

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6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

(Column 11 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 1,02,144 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+ 11,294
Kaira	— 15,752
Broach and Panch Mahals	— 11,503
Surat	— 68,835
Thana	— 21,913
Bombay Suburban District	+ 4,565
	— 1,02,144

The increase in Ahmedabad is mainly due to increased realisation of occupancy price from sale of Government waste lands, while in the Bombay Suburban District, the increase is chiefly due to the similar reason and also due to increase in non-agricultural assessment from cases of unauthorised non-agricultural use.

In Kaira the decrease is mainly due to less realisations from sale of babuls and Government waste lands. The decrease in Broach and Panch Mahals is due to less realisation from the eksali lease of bet lands and decrease in other miscellaneous revenues.

In Surat the decrease is due to less realisations from the sale of Government waste lands, trees and fruits, etc.

The decrease in Thana is due to less realisations from the sale of grass, Government waste lands and trees.

Central Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 1,24,027 under this head as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	+ 6,110
East Khandesh	— 11,541
West Khandesh	— 9,575
Nasik	— 27,184
Poona	+1,66,876
Satara	— 2,646
Sholapur	+ 1,987

+1,74,973
— 50,946
} + 1,24,027 Net increase.

The large increase in the Poona District was due to sale of Government plots in Bhamburda for building purposes. The plots fetched high prices owing to keen competition among the bidders. In the Ahmednagar District, it was due to larger receipts of occupancy price of lands and rent realised from eksali leases. The increase in the Sholapur District was not appreciable. The decrease, which is shared by the two Khandesh districts, Nasik and Satara, was due to less receipts on account of occupancy price of lands and building sites, water rate under section 55, Land Revenue Code, eksali leases, grazing fees and arrears of scale judi.

Southern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 4,953 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	+ 7,646
Bijapur	— 10,025
Dharwar	+ 8,403
Kanara	— 10,819
Kolaba	+ 1,059
Ratnagiri	— 1,217
	— 4,953

The increase in Belgaum is mainly due to the conversion of japti sanadi lands into rayatwari and to the sale of Government waste lands; that in Dharwar is due to the levy of temporary water rate under section 55, Land Revenue Code, and grant of temporary leases and that in Kolaba is due to recovery of occupancy price of Government land.

The large fall in Bijapur is due to smaller disposal of Government waste lands owing to lack of demand and consequent smaller realisations of occupancy price; that in Kanara in chiefly due to the fact that in Ankola Taluka the amount realised by the sale of forfeited occupancies was less in the year in question than in the previous year. The decrease in Ratnagiri is mainly due to the fall in receipts from fines for appropriating land to non-agricultural purposes without permission.

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7. REMISSIONS.

(*Column 22 of Appendix I.*)

Northern Division.

The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 16,35,896 as against Rs. 17,26,988 (including Bombay Suburban District) during the previous year.

Class A.

	Rs.
Remissions on account of revision settlement and suspension of settlement	73,471
Adjustments against jama recoverable from the talukdars of Limbdi and Golana in the Jhalod Mahal of the Panch Mahals Sub-division on account of opium compensation	1,200
Remission on account of water-logging in Surat District .	24,843
	99,514

Class B.

District.	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water rate.	Remission on account of frost and fire.	Special remissions due to slump in prices.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	1,55,540	6	2,06,635	....	3,62,181
Kaira ..	16,186	..	1,71,024 +65 (due to fire).	30,173	2,17,448
Broach and Panch Mahals ..	5,013	..	3,62,076	47,799	4,14,888
Surat ..	3,524	437	2,84,480	32,478	3,20,919
Thana ..	....	..	528 (due to accidental fires).	1,74,814	1,75,342
Bombay Suburban District.	....	..	....	16,971	16,971
Total ..	1,80,263	443	10,24,808	3,02,235	15,07,749

Class C.

	Rs.
Written off as irrecoverable	373
Remission of arrears on forfeited lands	1,513
Remission on account of diluvion	4,798
Reduction of assessment on account of acquisition of land for public purposes	440
Demand cancelled	21,199
Miscellaneous	310
	28,633
Total, Class A ..	99,514
Total, Class B ..	15,07,749
Total, Class C ..	28,633
Grand Total ..	16,35,896

Central Division.

The remissions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,84,500 as against Rs. 90,922 in the previous year. The details of the main heads of remissions are given in the sub-joined statement, as prescribed in Government Circular, No. P.—63, dated 4th March 1925.

Name of district.	Class (*a*).	Class (*b*).			Class (*c*).
	Remissions on account of revision settlement or suspension of settlement.	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water-rate.	Remissions on account of local calamities.	Written off as irrecoverable.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	....	....	372	1,369	1,137
East Khandesh ..	....	....	....	....	66
West Khandesh ..	95	....	....	681	....
Nasik ..	....	1,902	18,712	27,484	257
Poona ..	....	103	501	1,013	1,096
Satara ..	....	....	1,445	....	15
Sholapur ..	....	....	....	....	32
Total ..	95	2,005	21,030	30,547	2,603

Name of district.	Class (*c*)—*contd.*				Special remissions on account of slump in prices.	Total.
	Arrears remitted on forfeited lands.	Remissions on account of water-logging.	Demand cancelled.	Miscellaneous.		
1	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	292	612	4	..	..	3,786
East Khandesh ..	3	..	..	500	..	569
West Khandesh ..	378	..	..	..	1,00,560	1,01,714
Nasik ..	..	3,134	616	..	5,530	57,635
Poona ..	..	2,032	196	..	8,645	13,586
Satara ..	..	..	64	..	4,955	6,479
Sholapur ..	18	..	..	681	..	731
Total ..	691	5,778	880	1,181	1,19,690	1,84,500

Southern Division.

Remissions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 11,55,316 as against Rs. 13,39,992 during the previous year. Statements in the form prescribed in Government Circular, No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925, showing the required details are attached.

Remissions.

Class A.

District.	Remission granted owing to suspension of the Revision Settlement in Kanara sanctioned in G.R., R.D., No. 9320/24, of 28th September 1931.	Remission of assessment on Khars (G.R., R.D., No. 7344, of 18th May 1925) in connection with the Revision Settlement.	Remission of revised assessment in Mandangad Petha (G.R., R.D., No. 9575, of 18th May 1928).	Remission of assessment of Lore village in Deogad Taluka (G.R., R.D., No. 3937, of 20th July 1928).	Remission of assessment on gaothana holdings in khoti villages (G.R., R.D., No. 4869, of 26th May 1914).	Remission of assessment on rent-free holdings (G.R., R.D., No. 6852, of 8th September 1904).	Remission of assessment on land reserved for special or public purposes.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kanara ..	14,390	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,390
Kolaba ..	..	927	..	..	..	..	..	927
Ratnagiri ..	..	..	3	23	677	2,271	53	3,027
Total ..	14,390	927	3	23	677	2,271	53	18,344

Class B.

District.	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water rate.	Remissions on account of local calamities.	Remissions on account of slump in prices.	Total.
	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	1,01,222	....	....	42,712	1,43,934
Bijapur ..	1,72,957	1,495	77	....	1,74,529
Dharwar ..	3,66,424	7,673	....	....	3,74,097
Kanara ..	623	....	6,072	51,348	58,043
Kolaba ..	....	....	167	2,72,939	2,73,106
Ratnagiri ..	....	....	30	1,03,740	1,03,770
Total ..	6,41,226	9,168	6,346	4,70,739	11,27,479

Class (C).

District.	Written off as irrecoverable.	Remitted arrears of forfeited lands.	Remission on account of water logging.	Demand cancelled.	Total.	Total of classes A, B & C.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	..	583	..	..	583	1,44,517
Bijapur ..	..	..	..	12	12	1,74,541
Dharwar ..	..	2,186	..	1,435	3,621	3,77,718
Kanara ..	..	4,825	..	327	5,152	77,585
Kolaba ..	91	..	15	19	125	2,74,158
Ratnagiri ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,06,797
Total ..	91	7,594	15	1,793	9,493	11,55,316

In Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5710/28, dated 9th March 1935, remissions as detailed below were granted on account of the slump in prices in the talukas where the revision settlements were recent :—

(*i*) A rebate of two annas in the rupee was given in the talukas of Belgaum (including the Chandgad Mahal) and Khanapur of the Belgaum District ; in Karjat and Pen talukas of the Kolaba District and Ankola, Kumta and Honavar talukas and Bhatkal and Supa pethas of the Kanara District.

(*ii*) A rebate of four annas in the rupee was given in the Alibag, Panvel (including Uran Petha) and Roha talukas of the Kolaba District, and in Deogad, Rajapur and Khed talukas and the Mandangad Petha of the Ratnagiri District.

8. SUSPENSIONS.

(*Column 23 of Appendix I.*)

Northern Division.

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 32,58,475 as against Rs. 7,66,544 (including Bombay Suburban District) at the end of the previous year.

The suspensions were granted under the remission and suspension rules, and also under the orders in Government Resolutions No. 2181/28, dated 1st March 1935 and 12th March 1935, due to frost.

District.	Suspensions out of the revenue of the current year.	Amount resuspended.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	9,05,909	2,87,592	11,93,501
Kaira	4,05,738	94,420	5,00,158
Broach and Panch Mahals	9,60,680	3,129	9,63,809
Surat	5,70,265	....	5,70,265
Thana	....	....	....
Bombay Suburban District*	5,730	25,012	*30,742
Total ..	28,48,322	4,10,153	32,58,475

Central Division.

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,52,885 as against Rs. 1,21,421 in the previous year. The details of the suspensions required by Government Circular, No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925, are given below :—

District.	Suspensions out of the revenue of the current year.	Amount resuspended.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmednagar ..	7,637	542	8,179	
East Khandesh ..	....	2	2	
West Khandesh ..	14,526	11	14,537	
Nasik ..	23,144	27,453	50,597	
Poona ..	68,404	11,166	79,570	The suspensions in Poona District are exceptionally heavy.
Satara ..	....	....	....	
Sholapur ..	....	....	....	
Total ..	1,13,711	39,174	1,52,885	

*This represents non-agricultural assessment the recovery of which was stayed in Bombay Suburban District.

Southern Division.

The total suspended revenue including resuspensions at the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 19,48,731 as against Rs. 19,02,239 at the end of the previous year. The sub-joined table shows the details of suspensions by districts both under the ordinary suspension and remission rules and the special concessions granted by Government under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5710/28, dated 9th March 1935. This table also serves the purpose of Government Circular, No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925.

District.	Suspensions out of current revenue of the year.		Amount resuspended.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Under ordinary rules.	Under special orders.	Under ordinary rules.	Under special orders.	Suspensions out of current revenue.	Amount resuspended.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	51,992	..	3,06,629	34,360	51,992	3,40,989	3,92,981
Bijapur ..	83,897	..	63,650	..	83,897	63,650	1,47,547
Dharwar ..	5,43,444	..	7,34,897	33,660	5,43,444	7,68,557	13,12,001
Kanara ..	5,885	..	10,594	..	5,885	10,594	16,479
Kolaba ..	99	..	..	2,425	99	2,425	2,524
Ratnagiri ..	12,043	..	65,156	..	12,043	65,156	77,199
Total ..	6,97,360	..	11,80,926	70,445	6,97,360	12,51,371	19,48,731

Under the ordinary Suspension and Remission Rules, suspensions were granted in Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara districts owing to unfavourable monsoon conditions. In the Belgaum District the dates of payment of 1st and 2nd instalments of 10 kharif villages of Gokak Taluka and those of the second instalment of 27 kharif villages of Belgaum Taluka were postponed by a month owing to the late harvesting of rabi crops on the sale proceeds of which the rayats of those villages mainly depended for payment of their land revenue.

In Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5710/28, of 9th March 1935, the suspensions detailed below were granted on account of the slump in prices :—

(*a*) Not more than one assessment was collected in the Belgaum Taluka (including the Chandgad Mahal) and in the Sampgaon and Parasgad talukas of Belgaum District, irrespective of the annewari of crops ; while in the rest of Belgaum District and in the Bijapur and Dharwar districts not more than one assessment was collected

if the annewari was anything up to 10 annas, while with an annewari of 10 annas and over, not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ assessments was recovered.

(*b*) Special suspension of Rs. 2,425 was granted to Keshavji Estate under unavoidable circumstances in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7115/28, of 29th July 1935.

The ordinary suspensions shown in the above table against the Ratnagiri District are on account of japti expenses of attached khoti villages to be eventually recovered or remitted when the villages are either restored to the khots or lapse to Government.

9. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.

(*Column 21* minus *Columns 22 and 23 of Appendix I.*)

Northern Division.

The net consolidated demand (exclusive of remissions and suspensions) during the year amounted to Rs. 80,25,524 as against Rs. 1,13,16,470 (including Bombay Suburban District figures) during the previous year.

Central Division.

The total consolidated revenue for collection, excluding remissions and suspensions, amounted to Rs. 1,76,32,211 as against Rs. 1,78,51,528 in the preceding year.

Southern Division.

The net consolidated demand (excluding suspensions and remissions) amounted to Rs. 1,00,03,437 during the year as against Rs. 1,04,23,137 in the preceding year.

10. COLLECTIONS.

(*Column 25 of Appendix I.*)

Northern Division.

Out of the net demand of Rs. 80,25,524, mentioned in paragraph 9, Rs. 78,66,088 were collected, the percentage of collection being 97·9 as against 98·7 per cent. (including Bombay Suburban District) in the previous year.

The percentage of collection to the net demand of each district was as under :—

	Per cent.
Ahmedabad	98· 3
Kaira	99· 6
Broach and Panch Mahals	99·08
Surat	99· 9
Thana	100· 0
Bombay Suburban District	65·27

Central Division.

The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,76,15,639, the percentage of collection being 99·9 of the amount put down for collection. The percentage by districts is as shown below :—

	Per cent.
Ahmednagar	99·8
East Khandesh	99·9
West Khandesh	100
Nasik	100
Poona	99·5
Satara	99·9
Sholapur	100

Southern Division.

The total collections amounted to Rs. 99,85,395 and give a percentage of 99·8 of the amount put down for collection. The percentage by districts is as under :—

	Per cent.
Belgaum	99·8
Bijapur	100
Dharwar	99·6
Kanara	100
Kolaba	99·9
Ratnagiri	100

11. BALANCES.

(Column 23 " suspended " and Column 27 " unauthorised " of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The balance outstanding at the end of the year was 34,17,911 (Rs. 32,58,475 authorised *plus* 1,59,436 unauthorised) as against Rs. 9,11,611 (including the figures of Bombay Suburban District) at the end of the previous year.

Central Division.

The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,69,462 (authorised arrears, Rs. 1,52,885 and unauthorised arrears Rs. 16,577) as against Rs. 1,30,646 in the previous year. Out of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 16,577, Rs. 12,739 represent arrears out of the current year's demand and Rs. 3,838 on account of the previous year.

Southern Division.

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 19,66,773 (authorised Rs. 19,48,731 *plus* unauthorised Rs. 18,042) as against Rs. 19,16,921 in the previous year (authorised Rs. 19,02,239 plus unauthorised Rs. 14,682).

12. TAKAVI.

Northern Division.

The amount advanced under both the Acts (XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884) during the year ending 30th September 1935 totalled Rs. 20,608 as against Rs. 4,744 during the preceding year.

No takavi was advanced under the Non-agriculturists' Loans Act (Act III of 1928).

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 41,56,855 (principal Rs. 36,53,821 *plus* interest Rs. 5,03,034).

The following table shows demand, suspensions, collections, *etc.*, of the year :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Demand—		
Principal ..	7,84,234	
Interest ..	3,46,810	
		11,31,044
Written off		130
Suspensions		6,11,096
Collections		3,69,707
Unauthorized balance ..		1,50,111

The unauthorized arrears by districts are given below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	49,651
Kaira	67,301
Broach and Panch Mahals ..	29,559
Thana	3,600

In Ahmedabad District the unauthorised arrears are mostly in talukdari villages of Dholka, Dhandhuka and Viramgam talukas.

In the Kaira District, Mehmedabad, Nadiad and Borsad talukas are responsible for these arrears.

In the Broach and Panch Mahals District, Godhra and Wagra talukas are mainly responsible for these arrears.

In the Thana District, Kalyan and Bhiwandi talukas are responsible for the arrears.

The arrears are mainly due to the generally poor economic condition and to the heavy outlay in takavi at the time of flood in 1927 from which no productive return is received by the borrowers.

Voluntary payment made during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,08,096.

The following table shows the operations during the year under report and during the preceding five years :—

Year.	Advance made.	Collections.		Amount written off.
		Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1929–30	1,74,942	6,59,714	1,34,832	837
1930–31	41,601	5,51,128	2,94,638	43
1931–32	12,559	11,96,099	5,18,936	25,848
1932–33	19,301	9,24,448	3,48,983	1,609
1933–34	4,744	6,03,906	2,66,272	43,612
1934–35	20,608	2,69,267	1,00,440	130

Takavi advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to Rs. 2,080.

There were no cases of misappropriation.

There was a special takavi establishment of 17 clerks at the beginning of the year. Out of these, two clerks have been discontinued from 27th March 1935, and there were 15 clerks at the end of the year under report.

Central Division.

The amount advanced under both the Acts—(XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884) during the year under report totalled Rs. 1,45,158 as against Rs. 64,477 in the previous year.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 9,77,601 (principal Rs. 8,42,304 and interest Rs. 1,35,297).

The following table shows the demand, suspensions, collections, *etc.*, for the year under report :—

	Rs.
Demand—	
Principal	2,86,476
Interest	1,29,599
Written Off	8,376
Suspended	56,812
Recovered	2,97,869
Unauthorised arrears	76,574

The unauthorised arrears by districts are shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	66,309
East Khandesh	667
West Khandesh	374
Nasik	35
Poona	8,690
Satara	348
Sholapur	151

There were no cases of misappropriations of takavi loans noticed during the year under report. The sub-joined table shows advances, recoveries and remissions during the year under report and also in the preceding 5 years :—

Year.	Total amount advanced.	Total recoveries.		Amount written off.
		Principal.	Interest.	
1929–30	1,54,809	2,98,280	1,06,244	1,458
1930–31	79,504	2,91,131	1,11,460	760
1931–32	55,304	1,79,143	62,303	3,779
1932–33	56,154	2,23,761	1,12,018	3,589
1933–34	64,477	2,29,025	1,04,365	9,804
1934–35	1,45,158	2,12,911	84,958	8,376

In the Ahmednagar District some difficulty was experienced in recovering the demand owing to economic depression. In some talukas, minor and major coercive measures had to be resorted to. In Rahuri taluka, 400 new bonds at the new rate of interest were taken in cases of contumacious defaulters. There were no individual cases of hardship and no postponements had to be granted in that district.

Southern Division.

The enclosed statements show the transactions during the year ending 30th September 1935. The amount collected represents 16·75 per cent. of the debt outstanding at the beginning of the year (together with the debits of the year) as against 16·84 per cent. in the previous year. This is not unsatisfactory in view of the continued slump in prices.

During the year, the Dharwar District again continued to be the chief field for takavi operations as advances to the extent of Rs. 88,120 were made under the Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists' Loans Acts. Belgaum District comes next with Rs. 20,222 and Kanara the third with Rs. 14,419.

The amount suspended in the Dharwar District is also heavy, being Rs. 13,945 as against Rs. 8,754-6-0 in the previous year. Bijapur, however, has the heaviest suspensions, *viz.*, Rs. 15,483. These suspensions and also those in the Belgaum District (i.e., Rs. 2,682) are due to the suspensions of land revenue granted under the ordinary suspension and remission rules and also as per Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7064/28, dated 15th May 1935.

2. In connection with the Takavi Administration for the year, the following special schemes were of paramount importance :—

(*i*) Scheme to combat *Koleroga* in certain talukas of the Kanara District,

and

(*ii*) Tractor ploughing by the Burmah Shell Co., in the Dharwar District.

As to (*i*) Government sanctioned in their Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9230/24-XIV, dated 22nd March 1934, a scheme for advancing tagavi for the purchase of sprayers and chemicals in order to combat the *Koleroga* disease in about 4,000 acres of betelnut gardens in the Siddapur taluka. Part of this scheme was carried out during the year 1933–34 and further progress was made during the year under report by the Agricultural Department, a special grant of Rs. 12,600 having been allotted for it. Outside this area similar work was in progress in Sirsi, Kumta, Honavar and Yellapur talukas, tagavi for these areas being advanced out of the ordinary grant of the Collector. Though Rs. 12,600 had been allotted for the special scheme, the Collector surrendered Rs. 5,100 as not required and he proposes to utilise the balance of Rs. 7,500 before the close of this financial year. He, however, reports that the Siddapur cultivators have been backward in applying for loans under the *Koleroga* Scheme, presumably because they are not fully satisfied as to the efficacy of spraying for *Koleroga*, and are watching the results attained in the current year. The Agricultural Department is doing its best to popularise the method of spraying.

As to (*ii*) : The scheme of Tractor ploughing was in full operation during the year under report as in the past year. The operations were started in Kalghatagi, Navalgund and Ron talukas of the Dharwar District. Out of a sum of Rs. 30,000 allotted for this purpose, Rs. 25,535 have up till now been advanced to landholders for this purpose and an area of 1,419 acres has been ploughed. The Collector reports that the people have found the Tractor ploughing advantageous and expects to see better results in future years. The progress made is substantial.

3. In Bijapur, unauthorised arrears amounting to Rs. 94,688 principal and Rs. 31,701 interest, remained uncollected and the Collector reports that these heavy arrears are due to the defaulters' inability to pay owing to the unsatisfactory season, economic depression and the price-slump ;

but recovery work cannot be said to be bad on the whole, as an amount of Rs. 2,91,771 (Rs. 1,95,721 principal and Rs. 96,050 interest), out of a total demand of Rs. 4,08,803, was recovered. In this district, the amount written off as irrecoverable was also large, being Rs. 1,638 (Rs. 1,107 principal and Rs. 531 interest). This was due to the reason, such as : want of bids for lands sold, the insolvency of the debtors, etc. In the former case, the lands are entered as Government waste and they should fetch some price in course of time, when sold.

The Collector reports that there is practically no demand for tagavi in his district at the present moment.

4. The sub-joined table shows the number of takavi works in progress and those inspected by the several officers :

Serial No.	District.	No. of works in progress.	No. of works inspected, including old ones.				
			Collector.	Prant Officers or Personal Assistants.	Mamlatdars or Mahalkaris.	Special head karkuns or Revenue Inspectors.	Circle Inspectors.
1	Belgaum ..	32	..	..	18	4	17
2	Bijapur ..	51	..	3	34	9	29
3	Dharwar ..	43	..	2	26	....	12
4	Kanara ..	13	..	..	7	....	8
5	Kolaba ..	6	..	2	3	1	3
6	Ratnagiri ..	2	..	..	2	....	1

The inspection work done by Prant Officers in the Bijapur and Dharwar Districts is inadequate, while Prant Officers in Kanara and Ratnagiri are shown as not having inspected any works at all. This may be true in Ratnagiri where takavi works are very few but I doubt its accuracy in Kanara. In Belgaum, it appears that no work was inspected as there were no Prant Officers. Under note below paragraph 13 of the Takavi Manual (page 40) the Prant Officer is required to inspect 10 per cent. of the works if they do not exceed 200. The inadequacy of the inspection work done will be brought to the notice of the Collectors concerned.

In all districts, the inspection work done by Circle Inspectors is also inadequate as it is their duty to inspect all takavi works in order to prevent misapplication of funds. This is also being brought to the notice of the Collectors.

5. No cases of misapplication of takavi advances are reported in any of the districts.

6. In Dharwar and Bijapur districts, summary recovery to the extent of Rs. 3,311 and Rs. 24,484, respectively, had to be made as the borrowers failed to fulfil the terms of the agreements, etc. In Kanara, coercive measures had to be resorted to in the case of all unauthorised arrears. In the Navalgund Taluka of the Dharwar District, on account of the unfavourable season, measures had to be adopted to revise the estimates of the capacity of the borrowers and the periods of instalments increased owing to their inability to pay the instalments previously fixed.

7. As to the heavy unauthorised arrears in the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara, they are, no doubt, due more, as suggested by the Collector of Belgaum, to the economic depression and fall in the prices of agricultural products than to failure of crops.

13 AREA.

(*Columns 10, 11 and 12.*)

Northern Division.

There was a net decrease of 1,066 acres in the occupied areas as shown below :—

	Acres.
Ahmedabad	+159
Kaira	+1,698
Broach and Panch Mahals ..	—3,663
Surat	+672
Thana	+195
Bombay Suburban District ..	—127
	—1,066

The increases in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat and Thana were mainly due to grant of unoccupied lands for cultivation.

In Broach, the decrease was mainly due to correction of an error, *viz.*, transfer of the area from the head of Government occupied to the head of free or specially reduced (columns 10 and 9 respectively of Appendix III).

In Bombay Suburban District the decrease was mainly due to occupied agricultural land being converted to non-agricultural use.

Central Division.

The total occupied area of agricultural land in the division showed a net decrease of 67 acres (1,67,32,243 — 1,67,32,176). The increase or decrease in the different districts was as shown below :—

Ahmednagar	+1,659
Poona	+660
Satara	+440
	+2,759
East Khandesh	—661
West Khandesh	—981
Nasik	—105
Sholapur	—1,079
	—2,826
Net decrease ..	—67

Grant of forest or assessed waste land for cultivation was one of the main causes responsible for increase in the Ahmednagar, Poona and Satara districts. The decreases shown against East and West Khandesh and Nasik were mainly due to forfeiture of lands for failure to pay land revenue or for breach of condition attached to grants made on restricted tenure.

Southern Division.

In the year under report, there was a net decrease of 3,370 acres in the occupied area of agricultural land in the Division as shown below :—

Belgaum	+198
Bijapur	+299
Dharwar	—841
Kanara	—3,152
Kolaba	+102
Ratnagiri	+24
	—3,370

The increase in Belgaum, Bijapur and Kolaba is mainly due to unoccupied lands having been taken up by rayats for cultivation. The small increase in Ratnagiri calls for no remarks.

The decrease in Dharwar and Kanara districts is mainly due to forfeitures and rajinamas.

14. COERCIVE PROCESSES.

Northern Division.

The following table compares the extent to which coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to for the collection of land revenue during the year under report and during the previous year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property (section 154, Land Revenue Code).	Sale of immoveable property other than land in respect of which arrears were due (section 155, Land Revenue Code).	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.	Arrests and imprisonment under section 157, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.
1934–35 ..	8,476	681	69	2	73	..
1933–34 excluding Bombay Suburban District.	8,347	217	61	4	81	..
Bombay Suburban District.	1,153	1	..	..	..	..
Total 1933–34 ..	9,500	218	61	4	81	..

Out of 681 cases of penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code, Thana was responsible for 672 cases, while in Ahmedabad and Kaira there were 36 and 12 cases, respectively, and in Bombay Suburban District only one case.

Forfeiture had to be resorted to in the case of contumacious defaulters in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Thana as shown below :—

District.	No. of cases.	Area forfeited.
Ahmedabad	10	218
Kaira	1	8
Broach and Panch Mahals	30	184
Thana	13	395
	54	805

Out of 69 cases of distraint and sale of moveable properties, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Thana districts were responsible for 5, 1, 19, and 44 cases, respectively.

Coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to in cases of contumacious defaulters.

The khatedars seem to have realised the disadvantages of recalcitrancy in payment of Government dues and the number of cases of coercive processes especially under sections 153 and 155, Land Revenue Code, showed a decrease during the year under report, as compared with the number in the previous year.

Central Division.

The following table compares the extent to which coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to for the collection of land revenue during the year under report and in the previous year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property other than land in respect of which arrears were due, section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, section 153, Land Revenue Code.	Arrest and imprisonment under section 157, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.	
1934–35 ..	7,325	302	337	3	145	1
1933–34 ..	8,301	276	472	..	293	..

Out of 7,325 notices issued, East Khandesh and Poona districts were responsible for 2,824 and 2,424 notices, respectively. West Khandesh and Sholapur districts issued only 38 and 17 notices, respectively. There was a slight increase in the number of persons dealt with under section 148, Land Revenue Code, East Khandesh alone being responsible for 144. There was, however, a considerable decrease in the number of cases in which action under sections 153 and 154, Land Revenue Code, was taken. In Ahmednagar, one defaulter was detained in the civil jail in the Sangamner Taluka.

Southern Division.

The sub-joined table compares the extent of coercion in different forms employed for the collection of land revenue during the year under report and the preceding year :—

Year.	No. of notices of demand under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property under section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		(Number of kabjedars).	(Number of kabjedars).	(Number of cases).	(Number of cases)
1934–35 ..	2,844	483	459	1	487
1933–34 ..	2,829	1,021	482	3	522

The increase in the number of notices is small and calls for no remarks.

There was marked decrease in the number of persons proceeded against under section 148 specially in Kanara and Ratnagiri, though there was a slight decrease in Kolaba.

The fall in the number of cases of distraint of moveable property was contributed by Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara and Ratnagiri, though there was a sharp increase in Kolaba and a slight one in Belgaum.

The decrease in the number of cases under section 153 was shared by Belgaum, Kanara and Kolaba, while Bijapur and Dharwar showed an increase.

15. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

Northern Division.

There were 100 spinning and weaving mills in Ahmedabad on 1st August 1934 and five new mills were added during the year. The number at the end of the year stood at 105. The working condition in the mills was good, and, inspite of the general depression in trade and foreign competition, the textile industry in Ahmedabad maintained its position.

Labour conditions remained fairly satisfactory.

The new Shorrock Mill at Nadiad continued to work and it is in a flourishing condition.

There are 37 ginning factories and presses in the Kaira District, and most of them are situated in cotton tracts of Anand, Thasra and

Kapadvanj talukas. Out of these, one at Mehmedabad remained closed, while three other cotton pressing factories worked for a short period due to reduced yield of cotton on account of cold spell in January 1935.

There are 406 handlooms in the district, mostly in Borsad and Nadiad talukas. There is one glass factory and four soap factories at Kapadvanj. There is also one soap factory, one ice factory and one silk factory at Nadiad. There are 72 pumping plants in Anand Taluka and 169 in Borsad Taluka and they are used for irrigation purposes.

In the Panch Mahals Sub-division of the Broach and Panch Mahals District the principal trade is in timber and grain. There are in all 39 small factories, oil mills, saw mills, *etc.*, in the Sub-division. Dohad continued, as usual, to be the important grain market. It is also famous for lime, while Godhra is an important timber centre. The manganese ore industry at Shivrajpur and Bamankuva was at a standstill owing to the general depression in the manganese market.

In Broach Sub-division, cotton is the chief product and forms the staple article of trade and industry of the Sub-division. There are 28 ginning factories and 12 presses, out of which three at Jambusar and one at Ankleshwar did not work during the year under report.

Out of the three mills at Broach, one did not work, while the remaining two worked during the year.

The river-borne trade of the ports of Dehej and Kavi showed some increase in imports compared with the imports of 1933-34, and that of Broach and Tankari showed a noticeable decrease. The exports from these ports showed a noticeable decrease.

In Surat District, cotton is the principal produce and 2 cotton mills, 29 ginning factories and 13 cotton pressing factories worked during the year.

In Surat, the silk and embroidery business is not doing well owing to the general depression in trade.

The chief exports of the district are grass, fire-wood, timber, molasses, mangoes, vegetables, rice, cotton and cotton seeds. Grass, firewood timber, mangoes and rice are exported to Bombay from Chikhli, Mandvi and Bulsar talukas as usual. Bulsar as a port for export trade (particularly in timber) with Kathiawar and other Gujarat States has dwindled in importance on account of the development of the Billimora port by the Baroda State.

In Thana, rice (the principal product of the district) of the value of about Rupees 27 lacs was exported to Bombay and other countries besides paddy which was exported to the extent of Rupees 8 lacs.

Other articles of exports in the district were timber, charcoal, grass, salt, bricks, lime, fresh and dry fish, vegetables, plaintains, betel leaves, saries and woollen cloth.

Timber worth about Rs. 14 lacs, grass and charcoal each worth about Rs. 9 lacs, bricks worth about Rs. 3 lacs, plantains worth about Rs. 5 lacs, betel leaves worth about Rs. 12½ lacs, salt worth about Rs. 27 lacs were exported from this district to Bombay and other places during the year.

The rice husking plant manufactory at Bhiwandi is working with great difficulty. There are also four industrial works at Dahanu. Nearly 1,900 handlooms and 300 power-looms are working at Bhiwandi which is famous for its manufacture.

The Raymond Woollen Mill at Thana produced woollen and worsted cloth of the value of about Rs. 13¾ lacs as against Rs. 9½ lacs in the preceding year.

The carpet factory at Shahpur remained closed.

The match factory at Thana continued to work and exported matches worth about Rs. 6 lacs.

There are two ice factories at Palghar and one at Kalyan as also two oil mills at Bhiwandi and one at Palghar.

The year was on the whole unsatisfactory and showed no improvement in trade or industry.

In the Bombay Suburban District, there was no appreciable change in the condition of trade owing to the general depression in the market. Two new match factories—one at Jogeshwari and the other at Mulund—have been started. The Bombay Match Works at Kurla were not working from 3rd July 1935 to 8th July 1935 owing to a strike. The National Match Works at Ghatkopar were closed for four months owing to the transfer of ownership. The Glass Bangle Factory at Kandivli has been closed. Messrs. Braithwaite & Co., Mulund, are now working on a shorter shift. The other factories in the district were working as usual.

Building operations continued as in the previous year. Business in building materials was satisfactory. Conditions in the fishing trade were much the same as in the previous year.

Central Division.

Though there have been signs pointing to a revival of trade, it cannot yet be said to have emerged completely from the depression which has overshadowed it for a number of years. The Division as a whole is purely agricultural and trade is mostly confined to export of raw produce. Grain, cotton and oil seeds are exported on a large scale. The prices of food grains at the district headquarters in July 1935 were lower than those in July 1934 except at Jalgaon. At Dhulia there was rise in the price of jowari and a slight fall in that of bajri.

Trade in jaggery is carried on extensively in the irrigated parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Nasik districts and it is exported to Gujarat, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions and Berar. In Ahmednagar the business this year was not very brisk as the prices ruled low. However, they showed an upward trend during the year under

report and the irrigators got some benefit in the latter part of the year.

Cotton is the most important commodity of trade in the two Khandesh districts. The outturn of this crop during the year under report was less and there was therefore not enough work for all the gins and presses. The Collector of East Khandesh remarks in this connection as under :—

"The price of cotton was very low in the beginning, *viz.*, Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 6-12-0 per maund, but there was a welcome rise by the middle of January 1935, and cotton was being sold at Rs. 11 per maund. This benefitted the agriculturists. Then there was a sudden drop in March 1935, but this did not affect the growers very much as they had disposed of their stock earlier."

Cotton is grown also in some parts of the Nasik District, but the outturn was poor owing to the late advent of the monsoon and the factories had insufficient work during the year under report. Groundnut is one of the most important crops grown in East Khandesh, but this year the outturn was much less than that of the previous year. Groundnut has generally been considered as suitable only for inferior lands and it is reported to be now losing its popularity and being replaced by cotton and grain crops.

The area under cotton and groundnut during the last four years ending 1934–35 in East Khandesh was as follows :—

Crop.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.
Cotton	651,988	589,527	637,660	687,006
Groundnut	361,601	421,929	337,550	227,819

Groundnut is grown in large quantities in the Satara District and is exported to Bombay. Regarding this crop the Collector observes :—

"It is reported from Koregaon Taluka that at the beginning of the harvest the prices were on the up grade and the rayats held back their crops in the hope of large profits. Owing to a change in the condition of the Bombay and Karachi markets, however, the demand for the article fell with the result that those who harvested their crops late or held them back had to suffer. Moreover the area under groundnut this year, owing to the late advent of the monsoon and in view of the fall in prices, was smaller than usual and the outturn of the crop was below normal."

Betel leaves, onions, eggs and butter are largely exported from the Satara District. Onions, betel leaves and grapes are exported on a big scale from the Nasik District. Potatoes, fruits and vegetables are largely exported from the Poona District.

Manufacture of cloth and yarn.—There are 5 cotton spinning and weaving mills in East Khandesh, one each in West Khandesh and Poona districts and 7 in Sholapur. There are besides one spinning and weaving mill and two spinning mills at Barsi. All the mills continued to work smoothly and the relations between the workers and management were harmonious. The Pratap Mill at Dhulia produced cloth worth Rs. 28,40,000 as against Rs. 17,12,500 in the previous year. The mills at Barsi are said to be working at a loss owing to depression in trade. As regards the Mill Industry at Sholapur the Collector remarks :—

"Japanese competition especially in cloth and yarn continued unabated to the detriment of the local mill industry. A very remarkable increase in the Japanese 'fent' trade amongst local dealers handicapped the local mills' fancy trade to a serious extent. Japanese yarn could be had in the market at a price considerably lower than that at which the mills could produce it and it was in fact bought by the mills themselves. The continuance of double shift working in Bombay, Ahmedabad and elsewhere resulted in an accumulation of stocks in the country which was more than sufficient for the normal demand, and in order to find an outlet for the cloth, the Bombay mills sold freely to districts usually supplied by the Sholapur industry. Another factor which affects the local mill industry in Sholapur is the increasing number of new mills in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions, Mysore and other Indian States which, usually protected by export duties on cotton and import duty on piece-goods are undoubtedly responsible for taking away some trade from the Sholapur mills. The local industry is consequently compelled to fall back on sales to distant markets, the railway freights to which are usually entirely out of parity with those from Bombay and Ahmedabad. The outlook cannot become in any way brighter until the evil of over-production by Indian mills is eradicated."

There is a large number of ginning and pressing factories in all the districts except Satara. Hand-loom weaving is carried on in almost all districts, but this industry is slowly declining owing to the mill competition. The silk-weaving industry at Yeola and Sinnar is also in the same state. Coarse woollen blankets are manufactured in the Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Sholapur districts. There are power and country oil presses in almost all the districts.

Sugar Factories.—The sugar factory at Harigaon run by the Belapur Company in the Ahmednagar District is in a prosperous condition owing to increased demand for Indian sugar. The other sugar factory in that district is at Ranjankhol near Belapur. It is newly started.

The sugar farm at Ravalgaon in the Nasik District conducted by Messrs. Walchand Hirachand and Lalchand Hirachand is engaged in active output for about 5 months of the year and employs about 2,000 persons during that period. The Kalamb Factory in the Poona District started by Messrs. Marsland Price & Co. gives employment to

about 3,000 persons. The sugar factory at Kole in the Satara District has recently been started by Rao Saheb Kalyani. The two sugar factories in Bhimthadi Taluka have closed down. The sugar factory at Akluj in the Sholapur District produced 2,100 tons of sugar, all of which was sold, there being demand for it. The financial condition of this factory, however, is not sound.

Miscellaneous Industries.—Woollen carpets are manufactured in a factory at Kendal in the Ahmednagar District, which is conducted by the Roman Catholic Mission.

The Match factory at Chalisgaon in the East Khandesh District is running well. The Ice factories at Bhusawal and Jalgaon continued to work. There is one tannery at Bhusawal conducted by the Agents of Rasham and Co. of Madras. Hides of goats and sheep are cleaned and dried and sent to Madras for further process. The total number of hides exported to Madras and Rajmahendri was well over 1½ lakhs during the year under report. The company carries on an extensive trade with America.

There are 8 factories at Sinnar in the Nasik District, which manufacture *bidis*. The *bidis* are exported to Khandesh, Central Provinces and Berar.

Rosha oil is extracted from Rosha grass in Baglan and Kalwan talukas of the Nasik District and exported to Bombay.

The paper mill at Mundhwa is doing well. The Glass Factory at Talegaon is not in a flourishing condition. The Ravi Varma Fine Art Litho Press at Malavli is reported to be working at a loss.

The Cooper Engineering works at the Satara Road Station, the Industrial Factory at Karad managed by Phadke, the Kirloskarwadi Iron Works and the Ogalewadi Glass Works have done satisfactorily. There is also a Soap factory recently started by Nabar Brothers at Karad.

The Textile Factory and Metal works at Tikekarwadi in the Sholapur District are working, but owing to competition are not making profit.

Udbatti (scented sticks), *Bukka* (black incense powder) and *kunku* (red powder) are manufactured in fairly large quantities in Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur District and exported to Bombay, and other places.

The Dhors at Sholapur prepare leather goods such as kit bags, portmanteaus, etc., for which there is demand locally as well as from outside.

Southern Division.

The chief articles of export from the Karnatak are cotton, wheat, jowari, jaggery, tobacco, chillies, spices and betelnut and from the Konkan salt, rice and fish. The slump in prices continued and the condition of trade was far from satisfactory.

The trade in cotton was not brisk on account of general depression and the poor outturn of the crop. Cotton ginning and pressing factories had work sufficient to keep them engaged for only two months in the year. Betelnut and spices did not fetch good prices and the trade in rice which is carried on on an extensive scale in Kolaba had a lean year, the disquieting feature of the year being the abnormal fall in the export of paddy to the ports on the Malabar Coast. The total output of the Sanikatta Salt works in the Kanara District was more than normal, while the salt works at Shiroda in the Ratnagiri District produced 69,000 maunds of salt as compared with 75,000 maunds in the preceding year, the decrease being due to unseasonable rains. In addition to this, 2,000 maunds were privately manufactured in the latter district for local consumption.

The hand-loom industry which is carried on on an extensive scale in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar and is mainly confined to the manufacture of coloured cotton and silk fabrics had a dull season and hand-loom products of coarse cloth in the other parts of the Southern Division were unable to compete with cheap mill-made cloth.

The copper and brass industry in Dharwar and Kolaba was not in a prosperous condition and the outturn of the four aluminium factories at Vijayadurga (Ratnagiri) was less than 50 per cent. of the previous year.

The tile factory at Mora (Kolaba) which is run on business lines and employs more than 125 labourers daily, manufactured tiles worth Rs. 2,00,000 for export to Bombay and other places against Rs. 1,60,000 in the preceding year. The tile factory at Manki (Kanara) did a fair amount of business but the two factories at Khanapur in the Belgaum District did not prosper.

The general depression did not however affect the Ayurvedic Pharmacy at Panvel (Kolaba) which continued to have extensive sales throughout India at a good profit. The Pen cutlery factory which was being run on a small scale in the past is reported to have been systematically organised this year and to have commenced producing tolerably good articles of cutlery. The three power-houses of the Tata Power Co., in Kolaba continued to supply electric energy to the Bombay mills as usual. They have begun to supply electric power at concession rates to the residents of Khopoli village where one of the power-houses is situated and the service is much appreciated by the villagers. The cashew-nut factories at Vengurla and Malvan in the district of Ratnagiri did a fair amount of business.

The Wilson Anti-Famine Institute of Bijapur and special village improvement associations working at several places in the districts under the guidance of District Improvement Committees are engaged in the revival of cottage industries, in order to improve the general economic condition of the rural population. The scheme inaugurated by Sir Frederic Sykes is still in its infancy, but with the aid of the grant made by the Government of India it is hoped that material progress will be achieved in future.

16. PRICES.

Northern Division.

Prices continued to be low in the Gujarat districts and there was no appreciable change compared with the prices of the preceding year.

In Broach, the price of cotton with seed ranged from Rs. 100 to 140 per " bhar " as against Rs. 85 to 115 per " bhar " in the preceding year. The cotton-growers did not reap the full benefit of higher prices which ruled only for a time. The quality of the cotton was also lowered owing to the effects of frost.

On account of the slump in prices, as also owing to damage to crops by frost, substantial relief by way of remissions and suspensions was granted to the agriculturists.

In the Thana District, rice and other crops showed a downward trend in prices, and in Thana, Kalyan, Bassein, Murbad and Bhiwandi where the second revision settlement has been introduced, the timely help by way of an outright remission of three annas in the rupee of assessment proved to be a boon to the agriculturists.

The prices of garden produce did not show any appreciable change.

In the Bombay Suburban District, rice is the staple food grain and the chief product of the district. The prices of cleaned rice showed variations as shown below compared with those during the preceding year :—

1933-34.			1934-35.		
	S.	ch.		S.	ch.
August to December ..	7	13	August to April ..	9	4
January to April ..	9	2	May to July ..	7	15
May to July ..	9	4			

This increase in the prices cannot be explained. It is apparently due to causes other than those of local origin.

Central Division.

Prices of food stuffs fluctuated from time to time according to the local, seasonal and other conditions. On the whole they fell except in the East Khandesh district. In West Khandesh there was a rise in the price of jowari and a slight fall in that of bajri. In East Khandesh the price of cotton rose steadily from Rs. 6-12-0 to Rs. 11 per maund, to the benefit of the agriculturists. There was, however, a sudden fall in the rate in the month of March, but the agriculturists were not much affected as they had sold their produce earlier.

The price of groundnut in East Khandesh which was between Rs. 6 and 7 per palla last year, ranged from Rs. 12 to 17 owing to lesser outturn of the crop during the year under report.

The price of jaggery in Poona was low during the harvesting season but went up in the month of August, with the result that the benefit of the increased rate was derived by the merchants.

A comparative statement showing the prices of principal food-stuffs obtaining in headquarter towns of each of the seven districts during the year under report and in former years is attached for reference.

Statement of prices.

Name of headquarter town.	Quantity purchasable per rupee on							
	30th July 1932.		31st December 1932.		31st July 1933.		30th December 1933.	
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
Ahmednagar.	18 14	17 2	21 12	15 11	19 3	13 4	20 10	14 12
Jalgaon ..	15 5	13 13	17 14	12 4	15 11	12 11	18 4	12 11
Dhulia ..	13 8	13 8	15 1	13 8	14 2	10 6	16 1	11 6
Nasik ..	..	11 11	..	13 3	..	12 0	..	8 8
Poona ..	15 12	13 3	15 12	13 3	14 6	10 11	15 10	11 14
Satara ..	16 6	15 4	15 11	13 14	15 15	12 8	15 15	13 14
Sholapur ..	19 11	15 8	21 7	18 2	19 13	15 1	23 6	15 1

Name of headquarter town.	Quantity purchasable per rupee on—*contd.*					
	28th July 1934.		29th December 1934.		27th July 1935.	
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
Ahmednagar.	17 6	13 4	15 15	14 12	18 14	16 4
Jalgaon ..	18 4	14 8	18 7	14 10	12 7	12 13
Dhulia ..	16 7	11 9	14 6	11 9	14 6	12 6
Nasik ..	..	10 8	..	11 8	....	13 8
Poona ..	14 4	10 10	12 6	11 4	16 4	12 4
Satara ..	12 15	12 2	12 3	14 4	15 15	14 12
Sholapur ..	15 5	11 11	13 8	14 6	17 14	14 3

Southern Division.

In the Belgaum District the prices of jowari, bajri and ragi showed a slight temporary rise. But as soon as there were indications of a good harvest the rates fell. Rice and wheat showed a steady upward tendency. There was a fall in the prices of cotton as compared with that of the previous year.

There was a rise in the prices of jowari and bajri in the Bijapur District due to inadequate stock in the market. The prices of the other necessaries of life did not increase to any appreciable extent. The prices of cotton, which is the chief money crop in the district, and of groundnut showed a slight improvement. The limited stock of kadbi was responsible for a slight rise in its price.

On account of the unfavourable rains in the Dharwar District, the yield of staple agricultural crops was poor, and, in consequence, the prices of the staple food-grains showed a steady upward tendency. The prices of the principal food-grains on 1st May 1935 are compared below with those prevailing in the previous year :—

	1934.		1935.	
	S.	ch.	S.	ch.
Jowari	12	12	13	4
Rice	13	7	7	5
Wheat	10	7	9	10

The prices of cotton were better than in the previous year. Chillies and jaggery showed a large fall in prices on account of good yield.

The prices of the principal food-stuffs sold in the local markets in Kanara, viz., rice, ragi, dal, wheat, jaggery and betelnut, remained almost stationary, but there was a rise in the prices of cocoanuts and spices.

In the Kolaba District there was a slight rise in the prices of paddy. There was, however, no demand for this article from places outside the district. The prices of other articles were practically stationary. The current price of rice straw was Re. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2 per 100 bundles, but in the Alibag taluka it went up to Rs. 3 at the end of the fair season.

There was a slight rise in the prices of rice and nagli, the principal food-grains of the Ratnagiri District. The price of salt showed a fall on account of competition among local traders. Fire-wood was sold at a cheaper price due to the general fall in prices and the import of fire-wood from Kanara.

17. LABOUR AND WAGES.

Northern Division.

The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour in the Gujarat districts showed no appreciable change, except in the case of skilled labour in the Broach and Panch Mahals District where the rates ranged from Re. 1-2-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 as against Re. 1-2-0 to Rs. 2 during the previous year. There was also a decrease in the rates of wages for field labourers

from 4 to 8 annas in the previous year to 3 to 6 annas in the year under report. There is some unemployment in Surat District on account of depression in trade.

In Thana, the wages of both skilled and unskilled labour were stationary, except in Wada Peta and Bassein Taluka where there was a little decrease in the wages of skilled labour only.

The district being in close proximity to Bombay, the skilled and unskilled labourers, especially from Thana, Kalyan and Bassein found, as usual, employment in Bombay at higher wages than they could get locally.

Rice mills in the district, as also the match factories at Ambernath and Thana, Raymond Woollen Mill at Thana and the salt works at Bhayandar, Rai and Belapur, etc., provided sufficient work for both skilled and unskilled labourers, and there was no sign of unemployment in the district during the year under report. On the contrary, in the Bhiwandi Taluka local labour cannot meet the demand in transplantation season and it has to be supplemented by importation of about 2,500 to 3,000 up-country labourers for a short period. Skilled labourers from Gujarat and the United Provinces also found employment in this taluka.

In the Bombay Suburban District, the building activities continued as usual and there was no change in wages as compared with those of the preceding year.

Central Division.

There was no dearth of labourers. Skilled and unskilled labourers found employment throughout the year and the rates of wages remained practically stationary in all the districts. The condition of skilled and unskilled labourers was, on the whole, good. The railway workshop at Bhusawal, Ammunition Factory at Kirkee, the Dapodi workshop, the spinning and weaving mills in the two Khandesh and Sholapur districts and the several ginning and pressing factories in almost all the districts provide labour for a large number of wage earners. The various sugar factories started in Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Sholapur districts also offer employment to labourers of adjoining villages.

Poona, being in close communication with Bombay and itself the seat of Government for nearly half the year and an important military station, has a plentiful supply of labour and the labouring classes get good wages. A considerable number of labourers found employment in the Tata Hydrolic Works, Talegaon Glass Factory and the Ravi Varma Fine Art Litho Press at Malavli in the Poona District.

Timber traffic called " Kabada" gave employment as usual to a large number of bhils and allied castes in the Nawapur Mahal and Taloda Taluka of the West Khandesh District.

There was a mill strike of a very trivial nature in the Lokmanya Mill at Barsi. The main cause of the strike was the stoppage of 12½ per cent. bonus. The strike lasted for about a week and ended without any trouble. All the strikers eventually returned to their work. The strikers were calm and quiet during the strike.

Inspite of the attempts made by outside agitators to create labour trouble, the labourers continued to work quietly and contentedly during the year under report.

Southern Division.

The demand for unskilled labour was sufficient throughout the division except in some parts of the Dharwar District where the period was marked by scarcity conditions owing to failure of early rains in the months of May, June and July, and Government and the Local Board had to open relief works to provide labour for the working classes. The demand for skilled labour was also satisfactory. On the whole the conditions of both skilled and unskilled labour was good for the reason that there was no marked fall in the wages earned, although the slump in prices and economic depression continued.

Belgaum.—The supply of labour, both skilled and unskilled, was equal to the demand, so the wages earned by them remained steady. The economic condition of the labourers was also good.

Bijapur.—The supply of unskilled labour was equal to the demand. Agriculture was the chief field of employment for unskilled labour. The demand for skilled labour was not keen owing to the trade depression and the cotton presses and ginning factories were unable to employ the usual number of labourers. The rate of wages remained stationary.

Dharwar.—The labouring classes had sufficient work except in Mundargi and Nargund pethas and in parts of Navalgund and Gadag talukas, where owing to scarcity conditions Government and the local board had to open relief works. The wages for skilled labour fluctuated from eight annas to a rupee and for unskilled labour from two annas to five annas.

Kanara.—Wages for both skilled and unskilled labour were steady. They were as usual highest in the talukas where it was employed to exploit forest produce. Owing to scarcity of labourers in the above-ghat talukas, labour is obtained from Goa, Dharwar, the below-ghat talukas and South Kanara. The wages for skilled labour ranged between 12 annas and Re. 1-8-0 and for unskilled labour between 4 and 8 annas.

Kolaba.—There was no change in the wages or the conditions of skilled or unskilled labour. The highest rate for skilled labour was recorded at Uran, viz., Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 owing to its close proximity to Bombay. In Karjat Taluka the two Power houses and the G.I.P. Railway continued to provide work for some labourers. The Collector states that primary education in rural areas has had no influence on the labour market.

Ratnagiri.—The wages for skilled and unskilled labour ranged between 12 annas and Rs. 1-8-0 and 4 and 8 annas, respectively. There are no large industries worth the name in the district except the cashew-nut industry of Malwan and Vengurla. Owing to the peculiar conditions of the district a large number of labourers go to Bombay annually to seek work in the mills of Bombay during the fair weather and most of the working class families in the district subsist on earnings made outside the district.

Emigration and immigration.—In Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar there was the usual seasonal emigration to the adjoining tracts in search of employment during the harvesting season. Owing to the prevalence of scarcity conditions in parts of the Dharwar District, agricultural labourers migrated to the neighbouring areas in quest of work.

Emigration of labourers from the Kolaba District to Bombay continued on a small scale owing to the uncertainty of obtaining employment.

As usual some people from Chandgad Mahal (Belgaum District) went to Bombay for employment and returned before the monsoon set in.

A few Muslims took their families to South Africa from Mangaon and Mahad talukas of the Kolaba District. In the Ratnagiri District, 11 persons from Dapoli Taluka and 27 persons from Mandangad Petha went to Africa and some 34 persons returned from that continent.

The salt pans in Uran (Kolaba District) attracted some labour from Gujarat.

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18. SPECIAL MATTERS.

Northern Division.

The principal matter of interest during the year was the widespread interest and enthusiasm shown during the celebration of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee. There was no unnecessary extravagance and it is hoped that the bulk of the money collected will be used for permanent benefits.

Village Improvement continues to receive the earnest attention of all officers and is undoubtedly coming to be regarded as one of their principal duties. Its effects are already apparent in many villages of each district.

But for the unfortunate occurrence of severe frost in Gujarat, this year would have been classed as one of real advance and peaceful development.

Government unoccupied lands as shown below were granted on impartible tenure in this Division :—

	Area.
	A. g.
Ahmedabad	1,507 13
Kaira	2,057 2
Broach and Panch Mahals	535 18
Surat	989 10
Thana	58 12
Bombay Suburban District	....

Benefits accruing from holdings on impartible tenure are being impressed upon the purchasers of Government lands available for cultivation and the condition of impartibility is not objected to by them. The Collector of Thana, however, remarks that the tenure is not very popular in his district.

From 15th April 1935, the Bombay Suburban District has been included in the Northern Division for all purposes.

Progress made in the maintenance and repairs of small irrigation tanks in charge of the Revenue Department.—A grant of Rs. 2,900 was sanctioned by Government for repairs to minor irrigation works in charge of the Revenue Department in this division, during the year 1934–35, and it was distributed as under :—

District.	Amount distributed.
	Rs.
Ahmedabad	605
Panch Mahals Sub-division (Broach and Panch Mahals District)	325
Broach Sub-division (Broach and Panch Mahals District)	30
Surat	1,870
	2,900

Out of the allotments mentioned above, the Collector of Ahmedabad surrendered an amount of Rs. 375, as it was not likely to be utilized and was found to be in excess of his requirements, while the Collector of Broach and Panch Mahals surrendered an amount of Rs. 325 (allotted for Panch Mahals Sub-division), as there was no irrigation tank requiring *urgent* repairs.

Out of the total surrender of Rs. 700 (375 *plus* 325) by the Collectors of Ahmedabad and Broach and Panch Mahals, Rs. 27 were placed at the disposal of the Collector of Kaira for survey work of the Gada Sinjiwada drain and the balance of Rs. 673 was surrendered to Government.

In Ahmedabad, the balance of Rs. 300 was fully spent for repairing one work of Chharodi Bundh in Sanand Mahal. The work was done through contract.

In Surat, Rs. 1,860 were spent leaving a balance of Rs. 10 only for repairs to 9 tanks which was undertaken partly departmentally and partly through contract.

The allotments of Rs. 30 and Rs. 27 made to the Collectors of Broach and Panch Mahals (for Broach Sub-division) and Kaira were fully spent.

Central Division.

Silver Jubilee celebrations.—The most notable event of the year was the celebration of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee. It was celebrated everywhere with great eclat and enthusiasm. The spontaneous and generous response by the public to the Silver Jubilee Fund and the enthusiasm displayed in the celebrations was an overwhelming manifestation of the loyalty and affection of the Indian people towards the British throne. Darbars were held at each of the district headquarter towns by the Collectors (Poona Darbar was held under the

Presidentship of Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., the then Commissioner, Central Division), and medals and afrinnamas were presented to the receipients. Prayers were made in churches, temples and mosques, and public and private buildings were illuminated. Alms and clothes were freely distributed to the poor in all districts.

Taluka Development Associations.—Taluka Development Associations are carrying on very useful propaganda work particularly in the West Khandesh District for popularising improved methods of agriculture. The financial condition of these associations is sound.

Village Uplift Work.—Village Improvement Committees which have been started both at the district and taluka headquarter towns have already done a great deal towards the improvement of rural life. The following are some of the important activities undertaken by the various committees :—

(1) Supply of improved agricultural implements, seeds and manure to the cultivators.

(2) Agricultural demonstrations and shows in different centres.

(3) Propaganda work by distributing pamphlets and by delivering lectures with the aid of magic lantern slides.

(4) Construction of gutters, clearing and levelling of roads and introduction of trench and bore hole latrines.

(5) Destruction of prickly pear by means of cochineal insects.

(6) Free distribution of medicines to villagers.

(7) Opening of night schools and libraries.

(8) Improvement of drinking water supply.

(9) Arboriculture.

(10) Cottage industries such as rope-making, poultry farming, etc.

(11) Establishment of village panchayats.

(12) Classes for training of village workers and village dais.

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The Sir Fredrick Sykes Village Improvement Shield was won this year by Malegaon village in the Sholapur District for being the best village in the Central Division. This reflects credit on the District Village Improvement Committee, Sholapur.

Agricultural Shows.—A big agricultural and cattle show was held at Barsi during the year under report. It was opened by the Honourable the Home Member, Sir Robert Bell, K.C.S.I., and closed by Mr. W. W. Smart, C.I.E., the then Commissioner, Central Division, who distributed medals and certificates to several agriculturists and other persons for their exhibits. The show was well organised and proved a great success.

Grant of land on impartible tenure.—The sub-joined table gives the account of waste lands given out on impartible tenure in this division during the year under report.

District.	Area. Acres.
Ahmednagar	1,250
East Khandesh	200
West Khandesh	230
Nasik	4,315
Poona	*Nil*
Satara	372
Sholapur	59

Southern Division.

Silver Jubilee Celebrations.—His Majesty the King Emperor's Silver Jubilee was celebrated throughout the Southern Division with great pomp and real enthusiasm and contributions towards the Central Relief Fund poured in from rich and poor alike as a token of loyalty.

His Excellency the Governor's visit.—His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Lady Brabourne paid a visit to Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag, Karwar and Ratnagiri and was everywhere given a rousing reception. While at Belgaum and Bijapur he visited the neighbouring villages of Kanbargi and Honnutgi to see village improvement work and expressed his satisfaction with the progress made. He also paid a flying visit to the Cattle Breeding Farm at Bankapur on his way to the Jog Falls and carried out his programme to schedule in spite of untimely rain and a tempestuous sea.

Public feeling and the Press.—The tone of the local press was quiet and subdued. It did not indulge in any subversive propaganda against the Government's land revenue policy but the apparent disparity of the land revenue concessions granted by Government in the Pen Taluka on the one hand and the Alibag, Roha and Panvel talukas on the other, was freely criticised in the former taluka, where a meeting of the landholders' association was called to protest against it. Actually all concerned probably knew that the differentiation was equitable. The relations between the landlord and tenant were cordial except in a few khoti and rayatwari villages in the Kolaba District.

Famine.—The whole of the Mundargi Petha and a few villages in the talukas of Gadag and Navalgund including the Nargund Petha of the Dharwar District along with a few others in the Parasgad Taluka of the Belgaum District were affected with scarcity during the year under report.

The minimum number of inferior village servants essential for Government work was placed on the dole register, while the rest were allowed to go in search of employment. The distribution of dole to destitutes was confined to the Mundargi Petha and the affected parts of Gadag and Parasgad talukas where the distress was comparatively acute.

A Government road work on the northern side of the Nargund Petha was opened to provide employment for the people of the Navalgund Taluka including the Nargund Petha and Parasgad Taluka but it had to be closed down for want of labourers. Seven District Local Board works were subsequently opened in the Parasgad Taluka to meet the local demand for labour. Two District Local Board tank works financed by Government, one Government irrigation work and one road work were opened for the relief of unemployment in the Mundargi Petha and attracted a steady number of local labourers. The situation was fortunately never so serious as to necessitate the declaration of a state of famine or the opening of regular relief works, as in the two adjoining districts of the Madras Presidency.

The scarcity of fodder in the Dharwar District was tided over by importing to convenient centres kadbi from the Government Depôt at Karajgi and distributing it for cash or takavi. The fodder was old and had no great value for nourishment but was better than nothing. The Government forests adjoining Parasgad Taluka were thrown open for free grazing and cattle owners were permitted to remove " anjan " leaves. The situation grew worse owing to the scanty rainfall up to the third week of August when special arrangements for the supply of fodder through Government agency were under consideration, but from then onwards favourable rains changed the whole aspect of the situation.

Public Health.—The five Village Aid Scheme Dispensaries in the Dharwar District continued to do good work. Four temporary medical officers were appointed in Kanara to combat malaria in the above-ghat talukas of the district where quinine was also freely distributed.

Agriculture.—A cattle show at Galgali and agricultural shows at Sangam and Banshankari in the Bijapur District were held during the fairs and they were largely attended by the people. Agricultural demonstrations were also arranged at Kanbargi (Belgaum) and Ratnagiri at the time of His Excellency the Governor's visit to those places and at Hatkhamba (Ratnagiri) under the auspices of the Prant Officer. The Board of Directors of the Wilson Anti-Famine Institute, Bijapur, organised a large and very successful agricultural exhibition at Bijapur during the days of the Siddheshwar fair.

The agricultural school at Devi Hosur in the Dharwar District has been doing excellent work. Co-operative Fencing Societies are becoming more popular in the pig infested parts of the district and four more societies were registered during the year.

The scheme for tractor ploughing with the special object of eradicating 'hariyali' made some progress in the Dharwar District with the encouragement of tagai granted by Government. No less than 1,360 acres of land in 18 villages of Navalgund and Ron talukas and Nargund Petha were ploughed this year at a cost of Rs. 24,519 through the agency of the Burma Shell Co. and the agriculturists are reported to have been satisfied with the results obtained. The destruction of prickly pear by

means of cochineal insects has proved so successful that even in the forests there is now little prickly pear left. Still greater benefits would result if the Agricultural Department could find an equally cheap and effective method of destroying Lantana.

Six wild elephants, 846 wild pigs, 3 panthers, 9 tigers and 1 bison were killed in the Kanara District during the year under report. The Gun Clubs established at Arwatgi and elsewhere on the Dharwar-Kanara border are having a really marvellous effect on the depredations of pig.

Depressed Classes.—The necessity for the uplift of the depressed classes is slowly but steadily gaining public recognition.

Southern Division.

Grant of lands on Impartible tenure.—The sub-joined table gives the areas of waste lands granted on impartible tenure in each district :—

District.	Area.	
	A.	g.
Belgaum	132	39
Bijapur	838	0
Dharwar	347	30
Kanara	1,167	0
Kolaba	32	32
Ratnagiri	12	12
Total ..	2,530	33

The Collector of Belgaum reports that owing to the general depression people did not apply for Government waste lands for cultivation in large numbers. It cannot be said that the tenure is not agreeable to the public. Those who took up lands welcome the conditions of this tenure.

19. FINANCE OF DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT PROPERTIES FOR 1934-35.

The following statement shows the demand, collection and arrears in respect of Development Department properties for the year 1934-35. The arrears are, as in the preceeding year, due to adverse trade conditions :—

Statement showing demand, collections and arrears of dues in respect of Development Department properties for the year 1934–35.

Suburban Scheme No.	Demand for 1933-34 including arrears.	Collections in 1933-34.	Arrears.	Demand for 1934-35 including arrears.	Collections in 1934-35.	Arrears.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I ..	4,517 3 0	3,679 12 0	837 7 0	5,219 3 0	4,821 8 0	397 11 0
II ..	10,401 8 0	3,303 0 0	7,098 8 0	10,885 1 6	3,396 5 0	7,488 12 6
III ..	10,976 13 0	6,640 3 3	4,336 9 9	12,059 3 9	9,246 3 0	2,813 0 9
VI ..	752 8 0	540 8 0	212 0 0	920 4 0	645 4 0	275 0 0
VII ..	6,757 4 0	5,276 12 0	1,480 8 0	7,405 0 0	4,698 8 0	2,706 8 0
VIII ..	45 8 0	35 8 0	10 0 0	28 8 0	18 8 0	10 0 0
X ..	4,326 11 0	3,809 10 0	517 1 0	5,795 1 0	5,580 12 0	214 5 0
XV ..	18,156 0 3	9,015 5 1	9,140 11 2	11,307 8 6	8,636 10 6	2,670 14 0
XVII ..	7,034 2 0	5,907 15 0	2,026 3 0	5,917 2 9	5,163 3 3	753 15 6
XVIII ..	1,312 0 0	987 0 0	325 0 0	1,561 2 0	1,199 0 0	362 2 0
Imperial Airship Scheme ..	801 0 0	801 0 0	....	800 0 0	800 0 0	....
Kuria Diversion Road ..	1,088 13 0	615 13 0	473 0 0	580 0 0	337 8 0	242 8 0
Kandivli Quarry Buildings ..	18 0 0	18 0 0	....	223 0 0	158 0 0	65 0 0
Total ..	66,187 6 3	39,730 6 4	26,456 15 11	62,701 2 6	44,701 5 9	17,999 12 9

20. RESIDENTIAL SUBURBAN SCHEMES.

I. An area of 38,752 square yards valued at Rs. 87,761–7–0 was disposed of during the year as detailed below :—

Suburban Scheme No.		Area in square yards.	Value. Rs. a. p.
III.	Chembur Sector "A" ..	5,125	15,215 0 0
III.	Chembur Sector "B" ..	1,360	680 0 0
VI.	Danda	1,041	5,205 0 0
VII.	Khar Sectors "C" and "D".	9,097	46,547 5 0
XVI.	Kolekalyan	963	608 2 0
XVII.	Central Salsette Tramway ..	18,811	15,641 0 0
XVIII.	Kirol North	2,355	3,865 0 0
	Total ..	38,752	87,761 7 0

II. *Town Planning Schemes.*—(*a*) The varied draft Town Planning Scheme No. II, Ghatkopar, received from the Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality was sanctioned by Government and the Consulting Surveyor to Government has been appointed Arbitrator in respect of the Scheme.

(*b*) Andheri Town Planning Scheme No. VI was sanctioned by Government to take effect from 1st March 1935. As stated in the last report an area of 4,977 acres is now opened for development purposes.

(*c*) Bandra Town Planning Scheme No. III which was, under the orders of Government, sent to the Consulting Surveyor to Government has under the orders of Government been returned to this office for completion. It is still in the arbitration stage.

III. *State-aided Building Scheme.*—The Scheme has not suffered in its popularity during the year under report. But financial depression, higher rate of interest (*i.e.*, 6¼ per cent. up to 1st May 1935) charged on these loans, and the fact that some of the best situated plots have been sold in previous years resulted in slackening the demand for loans for the purchase price of plots and for buildings thereon. Consequently selling prices of land had to be slightly lowered. Still it is a noticeable feature that Government servants took fair advantage of the Scheme this year in spite of the above difficulties.

Recoveries of loans also show a decline with a rise in the outstanding arrears due to general depression. Out of the six properties of defaulters taken under Government possession last year, three have been released as the defaulting parties paid their arrears, two have been finally resumed by Government, and one is still under Government management.

Extension of the Scheme to Andheri Sector of Shahar which was under the consideration of Government has since been sanctioned.

A statement of loans, recoveries and arrears is given below.

Statement showing loans sanctioned by Government towards land and buildings in the Suburban Schemes during the year ending 31st July 1935.

Suburban Scheme No.	Private individuals.		Government servants.		Co-operative Societies.	
	Land.	Building.	Land.	Building.	Land.	Building.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
S. S. III ..	*Nil.*	1,125 0 0	5,623 8 0	5,885 0 0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
S. S. VI ..	*Nil.*	15,000 0 0	*Nil.*	13,050 0 0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
S. S. VII ..	27,687 10 0	83,825 0 0	*Nil.*	1,530 0 0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
S. S. VIII ..	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
S. S. XXIV ..	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Total ..	27,687 10 0	99,950 0 0	5,623 8 0	20,465 0 0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

Statement showing the recoveries made towards the advances during the year ending 31st July 1935.

Scheme No.	Private individuals.	Government servants.	Co-operative Societies.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
S. S. III ..	9,501 5 0	6,870 14 0	
S. S. VI ..	51,037 5 4	9,598 15 0	
S. S. VII ..	2,13,460 4 0	38,185 8 0	22,485 13
S. S. VIII ..	4,702 11 6	984 0 0	
S. S. XXIV ..	*Nil.*	912 0 0	
Total ..	2,79,601 9 4	56,551 5 0	22,485 13 0

Statement showing the arrears of recoveries on 31st July 1935.

Scheme No.	Private individuals.	Government servants.	Co-operative Societies.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
S. S. III ..	2,154 14 0	311 0 0	*Nil.*
S. S. VI ..	3,156 2 0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
S. S. VII ..	51,373 6 0	*Nil.*	899 0 0
S. S. VIII ..	2,735 15 0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
S. S. XXIV ..	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	310 0 0
Total ..	59,420 5 0	311 0 0	1,209 0 0

APPENDIX

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts of Year 1934-35, and balances

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	838	50	34,73,988	10,160	6,26,265	1,20,148	8,09,968
Kaira	561	28	28,58,279	45,312	7,18,596	32,294	72,918
Broach and Panch Mahals ...	1,015½	91½	33,74,445	45,737	6,58,445	66,276	1,99,851
Surat	813	36	28,80,985	44,461	3,94,131	24,381	15,051

No. I.

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions for the Revenue outstanding on 31st July 1935.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.						
Agricultural.						
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (24).	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
15,70,898	1,34,477	2,02,072	3,15,794	2,18,356		23,68,684
					Remissions	2,55,988
					Suspensions	9,05,909
					Collections	11,98,683
					Unauthorized	8,104
14,56,583	5,20,049	12,527	59,955	1,35,802		21,07,615
					Remissions	1,12,582
					Suspensions	4,05,738
					Collections	15,85,321
					Unauthorized	3,974
21,33,930	2,54,971	15,235	1,49,258	2,10,527		27,58,456
					Remissions	3,69,334
					Suspensions	9,60,680
					Collections	14,20,804
					Unauthorized	7,638
22,33,034	1,43,036	26,891	58,768	1,79,018		26,35,791
					Remissions	3,42,801
					Suspensions	5,70,265
					Collections	17,21,536
					Unauthorized	1,189

APPENDIX

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts of Year 1934-35, and balances

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1929-30 and 1930-1931.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	Other years.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	3,257	1,40,957	3,20,674*	9,249	12,495	15,981*
					+C. 32,780	C. 6,556	C. 6,556
Remissions ...	.....	3,257	41,974	1,32,017	352	111	1,204
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	98,970	1,88,622	.....	...	.....
					8,156	3,430	11,967
Collections ...	.....	.....	13	35	32,780	6,556	6,556
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	.....	.....	741	8,954	2,810
Kaira ...		.....	9,125	1,90,335	293*	1,576	1,865
Remissions ...		.....	1,167	1,03,870	129	...	971
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	7,955	86,465	.....	...	.....
Collections ...	.....	.....	3	.....	23	1,156	427
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	420	467
Broach and Panch Mahals.	1,996	990	2,984	52,142	6,296	1,135	4,191
Remissions ...	1,996	990	.....	51,978	.....	...	417
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	2,984	145	.....	...	.....
Collections ...	.....	.....	.....	17	1,487	1,135	3,094
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	.....	2	4,809	...	680
Extra Territorial.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Surat ...	169	3,524	.....	740	.....	161*	.....
Remissions ...	169	3,524	.....	740	.....	...	.....
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Collections ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....

No. I—*contd.*

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions for the Revenue outstanding on 31st July 1935—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1933-1934 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
28,71,297	...	...	72,943	.....	2,88,752	...	13,099	C. Local Fund cess of Limdi villages of the Dhandhuka taluka being accounted for from 1927-28 to 1934-35 (G. R. G. D. No. P.-18, dated 21st December 1934).
.....	4,34,903	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	11,93,501	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	12,22,284	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	20,609	...	
23,10,809	...	...	77,301	.....	2,10,889	...	...	* The increase of Rs. 9 in col. 20 (from col. 17) is due to adjustments of accounts.
.....	2,18,715	...	...	.....	...	...	...	* The excess amount of Rs. 5 in col. 18 (from col. 14) is due to adjustment of accounts.
.....	...	5,00,158	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	15,86,930	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	5,002	14,566	
28,28,190	...	...	5,465	.....	1,71,575	...	28,868	
.....	4,21,715	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	9,63,809	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	14,26,537	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	13,120	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
26,40,385	...	...	4,956	.....	81,462	...	5,469	* The increase of Rs. 11 is due to correction of a mistake.
.....	3,47,234	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	5,70,265	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	17,21,547	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	1,339	...	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana	1,521*	68	16,63,792	47	79,448	12,430	2,197
Bombay Suburban District ...	45	48	2,82,290	316	71,301	1,469	14,052
Divisional Total for 1934-35 ...	4,793½	321½	1,45,33,779	1,46,033	25,48,186	2,57,028	11,14,037
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	715	...	...	...	...
Total for 1933-34 ...	4,749½	273½	1,42,31,038	1,46,657	24,79,623	2,54,680	11,03,919
Bombay Suburban District ...	45	48	2,76,440	316	71,298	1,417	14,103

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (24).			
Agricultural.								
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessments (including judi in Class VII).						
8	9	10	11	12	13			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
15,04,994	41,232	23,414	95,334	2,13,877				18,60,146
					Remissions	...	...	1,75,744
					Suspensions	...	...	...
					Collections	...	...	16,84,402
					Unauthorized	...	...	...
90,246	3,007	1,01,899	67,876	40,497				2,77,581
					Remissions	...	...	19,496
					Suspensions	...	...	5,730
					Collections	...	...	2,03,433
					Unauthorized	...	...	48,922
89,89,685	10,96,772	3,82,038	7,46,985	9,98,107				1,20,03,273
					Remissions	...	...	12,75,945
					Suspensions	...	...	28,48,322
					Collections	...	...	78,14,179
					Unauthorized	...	...	69,827
715	...	...	...	...				715
88,93,859	10,92,985	2,59,315	7,85,818	9,79,958				1,18,64,571
90,624	2,264	96,418	63,311	40,781				2,68,086

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1929-30 and 1930-1931.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	Other years.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	...	.....
Remissions ...	.....	.....	.....	... ...	.....	...	.....
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Collections ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Total ...	4,396	2,089	21,226	11,927	33,479	20,626	37,744
B. S. District. Remissions ...	.....	.....	7,279	.....	5,312	...	2,494
Suspensions ...	4,131	1,070	10,117	9,694	.....	...	.....
Collections ...	265	1,019	3,830	2,233	10,890	...	2,718
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,277	20,626	32,538
Divisional Total for 1934-35.	6,561	9,860	1,74,292	5,75,818	49,317	35,993	59,781
Remissions ...	2,165	7,771	50,420	2,88,605	5,793	111	5,086
Suspensions ...	4,131	1,070	1,20,026	2,84,925	.....	...	.....
Collections ...	265	1,019	3,846	2,285	20,556	5,732	18,206
Unauthorised.	.....	.....	.....	2	22,968	30,150	36,489
Total for 1933-34.	4,22,123 5,10,575	1,84,042	3,36,399	5,63,900	21,959 3,539	29,565	22,029
Extra territorial.	.....	.....	.....	... ...	.....	...	.....
Bombay Suburban District for 1933-34.	7,163 +11,238	29,409	63,002	11,927	7,390 + 13,961	36,980	37,744

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1933-1934 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-theravband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
18,60,146	...	...	18,705	.....	37,270	...	8,140	*One village has been amalgamated with another and so the total number is 1521 instead of 1522 as shown in the last year's report.
.....	1,75,744	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	16,84,402	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
4,09,068	...	...	25,944	.....	24,476	...	4,010	
.....	34,581	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	30,742	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	2,24,388	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	1,19,357	...	
1,29,19,895	...	...	2,05,314	.....	8,14,424	...	74,152	
.....	16,35,896	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	32,58,475	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	78,66,088	...	1,59,436	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
1,33,72,773	16,48,403	7,26,906	1,47,364	1,09,44,246	2,19,303	53,218	48,451	
715	...	...	...	715	...	...	...	
4,37,229	78,585	39,638	25,312	2,27,157	26,004	91,849	1,413	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Central Division.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	1,232½	138½	24,54,269	219	3,12,447	17,950	47
East Khandesh	1,735½	65½	40,15,030	476	3,64,970	35,902	1,037
West Khandesh	1,445	43	24,50,095	9	2,17,573	84,855	7
Nasik	1,533	162	22,48,977	12	3,01,712	25,758	90
Poona	† 1,000¼	198¾	20,81,702	1,044	4,25,454	7,778	699

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (24).			
Agricultural.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.				
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judicial Class VII).						
8	9	10	11	12	13			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
A. 19,37,325 B. ... C. 157	1,77,762	8,362	2,16,412	1,55,687				24,88,653
					Remissions	...	...	3,476
					Suspensions	...	...	7,637
					Collections	...	...	24,76,910
					Balance	...	...	630
A. 33,90,469 B. 229 C. 514	1,65,415	56,018	99,273	3,78,515				40,85,128
					Remissions	...	...	559
					Suspensions	...	...	.....
					Collections	...	...	40,82,420
					Balance	...	...	2,149
A 20,57,895 B. 87 C. 1,607	51,100	36,962	1,52,199	2,31,632				25,30,091
					Remissions	...	...	1,01,642
					Suspensions	...	...	14,526
					Collections	...	...	24,13,923
					Balance	...	...	.....
A. 17,67,479 B. 38 C. 9	1,30,575	23,304	72,020	1,77,193				21,42,174
					Remissions	...	...	54,406
					Suspensions	...	...	23,144
					Collections	...	...	20,64'617
					Balance	...	...	7
A. 14,13,758 B. 26 C. 2,622	1,39,859	90,462	2,46,959	1,34,496				20,15,432
					Remissions	...	...	13,428
					Suspensions	...	...	68,404
					Collections	...	...	19,23,803
					Balance	...	...	9,797

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	Other years.	1932-1933.	1933-34.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ...	23,624	1,990	... ..	29	2,213	302	2,392
Remissions ...	310	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ...	.....	542	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	23,314	1,448	.....	29	792	152	1,798
Balance ...	.....	...	.....	.....	1,421	150	594
East Khandesh ...	.....	7,800	.....	260	213	225	1,200
Remissions ...	.....	...	.....	.....	1	3	6
Suspensions ...	.....	...	.....	2	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	7,800	.....	258	185	203	993
Balance ...	.....	...	.....	.....	27	19	201
West Khandesh ...	.....	...	.....	493	.....	.....	...
Remissions ...	.....	...	.....	72	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ...	.....	...	.....	11	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	...	.....	410	.....	.....	...
Balance ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Nasik ...	.....	7,987	.....	32,742	.....	.....	...
Remissions ...	.....	1,901	.....	1,328	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ...	.....	...	.....	27,453	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	6,086	.....	3,961	.....	.....	...
Balance ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Poona ...	21,186	22,198	174	833	9	.....	1,332
Remissions ...	103	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
Suspensions ...	551	10,106	104	405	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	20,532	12,092	70	428	2	.....	1,138
Balance ...	.....	...	.....	.....	7	.....	139

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1933-1934 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
25,19,203	...	...	...	.....	...	...	35,019	
.....	3,786	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	8,179	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	7,052	25,04,443	19,570	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	2,795	...	
40,94,826	...	...	...	.....	...	...	57,209	
.....	569	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	2	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	5,305	40,91,864*	5,809	...	...	*Out of this amount Rs. 5 remained to be carried to column "over collection". The adjustment is subsequently ordered to be made in the accounts.
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	2,396	...	
25,30,584	...	...	...	.....	...	...	15,500	
.....	1,01,714	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	14,537	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	1,331	24,14,333	96,362	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
21,82,903	...	...	..	.....	...	...	11,586	
.....	57,635	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	50,597	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	28,444	20,74,664	29,462	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	7	...	†Two villages in Junnar taluka were amalgamated into one (G. R., R. D., No. 1753/33, dated 28th August 1934).
20,61,164	....	...	...	.....	...	...	24,200	
.....	13,586	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	79,570	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	12,750	19,58,065	35,540	...	...	
.....	...	...	..	.....	...	9,943	...	

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	7,156	6,503	6	18	256
Satara	968*	389	35,63,998	305	10,93,039	5,675	1,180
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	12,926	158	1,768	...	52
Sholapur	670	50	15,05,152	819	1,46,069	7,629	169
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	1,815	...	...	...	...
Total for 1934-35 ..	8,584¼	1,046¾	1,83,19,223	2,884	28,61,264	1,85,547	3,229
Total Extra Territorial 1934-35.	...	...	21,897	6,661	1,774	18	308
Total for 1933-34 ...	8,586¼	1,045¾	1,83,06,615	2,898	28,62,770	1,83,377	3,754
Total Extra Territorial 1933-34.	...	...	21,898	6,580	1,856	18	308

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Miscellaneous		
Agricultural.					
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (24).
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	373	...	25	...	398
A. 20,42,820 B. ... C. 861	4,06,076	14,042	50,349	4,47,144	29,49,568
					Remissions 6,479
					Suspensions ... ...
					Collections 29,42,933
					Balance 156
127	10,670	151	58	22	11,028
12,36,334	73,646	40,486	88,580	1,90,867	16,27,904
					Remissions 731
					Suspensions ... ...
					Collections 16,27,173
					Balance ... ...
	1,815	...	984	...	2,799
A.1,38,46,080 B. 380 C. 5,770	11,44,433	2,69,636	9,25,792	17,15,534	1,78,38,950
					Remissions 1,80,721
					Suspensions 1,13,711
					Collections 1,75,31,779
					Balance 12,739
127	12,858	151	1,067	22	14,225
A.1,38,47,807 B. 738 C. 5,196	11,43,084	2,56,992	8,01,765	16,83,358	1,76,92,158
					Remissions 40,823
					Suspensions 34,158
					Collections ... 1,76,12,253
					Balance 4,924
127	12,858	151	978	21	14,133

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	Other years.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Satara ...	.....	2,092	.....	12	.....	1,340	...
Remissions ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	2,092	.....	12	.....	60	...
Balance ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,280	...
Extra Territorial	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sholapur ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Remissions ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Balance ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Extra Territorial	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for 1934-35 ...	44,810	42,067	174	34,369	2,435	1,867	4,924
Remissions ...	413	1,901	.....	1,400	1	3	61
Suspensions ...	551	10,648	104	27,871	.....	.....	.....
Collections ...	43,846	29,518	70	5,098	979	415	3,929
Balance ...	.....	...	.....	.....	1,455	1,449	934
Total Extra Territorial 1934-35.	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for 1933-34 ...	2,74,076	9,817	71,019	3,537	341	1,404	11,519
Total Extra Territorial 1933-34.	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

No. 1—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1933-34 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
398	...	...	...	398	...	...	...	
29,53,012	...	...	...	.....	...	...	23,731	*The village Wing in Wai taluka was granted as Inam to the Chief of Bhor in exchange for his land taken up for the Lloyd Dam. The change was given effect to in 1933-34 but remained to be shown in District Form II for that year.
.....	6,479	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	11,724	29,45,097	17,146	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	1,436	...	
11,028	...	...	...	11,028	...	...	...	
16,27,904	...	...	...	.....	...	...	29,712	
.....	731	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	2,009	16,27,173	1,799	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
2,799	...	...	...	2,799	...	...	...	
1,70,69,596	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1,96,457	
.....	1,84,500	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	1,52,885	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	68,675	1,76,15,639	2,05,688	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	16,577	...	
14,225	...	...	...	14,225	...	...	...	
1,80,63,871	90,922	1,21,421	46,782	1,78,42,303	89,712	9,225	2,06,430	
14,133	...	...	3	14,133	...	...	...	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Southern Division.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	915	218	25,48,272	2,615	6,70,173	12,249	19
Bijapur	1,013	161	19,45,790	15	3,61,484	4,619	...
Dharwar	1,289	184	35,78,210	9,074	5,98,513	26,672	322
Kanara	1,417	...	10,73,663	...	5,450	88,520	1,938
Kolaba	1,541	86	18,03,461	13	1,06,622	6,127	2,485

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (24).	
Agricultural.						
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).				
8	9	10	11	12	13	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
13,57,517	5,00,840	4,859	36,890	3,19,890	Demand	22,07,102
					Remissions	39,284
					Suspensions	51,992
					Collections	21,14,845
					U. A. balance	981
12,33,708	3,30,312	15,652	25,960	2,44,069	Demand	18,47,462
					Remissions	1,584
					Suspensions	83,897
					Collections	17,61,946
					U. A. balance	35
22,11,725	6,04,367	27,537	50,688	2,22,657	Demand	32,07,933
					Remissions	10,914
					Suspensions	5,43,444
					Collections	26,45,070
					U. A. balance	8,505
2,64,550	5,970	7,265	20,405	61,509	Demand	10,56,445
					Remissions	76,750
					Suspensions	5,885
					Collections	9,73,810
					U. A. balance	...
16,43,496	22,888	21,730	18,446	1,13,376	Demand	18,12,170
					Remissions	2,74,140
					Suspensions	99
					Collections	15,36,890
					U. A. balance	1,041

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.							Gross consolidated original demand.
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.			
	Other years.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	Other years.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ...	...	1,14,993	1,64,562	1,66,728	617	3,074	1,975	26,59,051
Remissions ...	...	1,04,866	...	...	...	...	367	...
Suspensions ...	...	10,124	1,64,139	1,66,726	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	...	3	423	2	7	...	1,412	...
U. A. balance ...	...	...	...	...	610	3,074	196	...
Bijapur ...	1,73,0[illegible]8	21,506	41,966	178	...	...	16	20,84,136
Remissions ...	1,72,957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	...	21,506	41,966	178	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	51	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
U. A. balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar ...	3,07,134	2,91,128	2,24,169	3,18,837	2,248	...	5,923	43,57,372
Remissions ...	3,01,300	65,124	94	165	7	...	114	...
Suspensions ...	5,829	2,24,848	2,24,075	3,13,805	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	5	1,130	...	4,867	1,289	...	3,660	...
U. A. balance ...	...	26	...	...	952	...	2,149	...
Kanara ...	...	623	2,489	8,424	...	...	...	10,67,981
Remissions ...	...	623	18	194	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	...	...	2,421	8,173	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	...	...	50	57	...	...	...	...
U. A. balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba ...	6,425	...	...	...	...	218	562	18,19,375
Remissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
Suspensions ...	2,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	4,000	...	...	...	...	24	265	...
U. A. balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	194	279	...

No. I—*contd.*

Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1933-1934 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The total unauthorised balance of past years in columns 18 to 20 is Rs. 5,666 while that shown in column 27 of the last year's return was Rs. 5 759. The difference of Rs. 93 is due to the fact that the arrears of Belgaum Taluka for 1933-34 were wrongly shown last year. The mistake is corrected in this return.
1,44,517	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3,92,981	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	12,894	21,16,602	21,081	...	6,320	
...	...	...	...	...	4,861	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,74,511	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1,47,547	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2,239	17,62,013	7,899	...	14,695	
...	...	...	...	...	35	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The total unauthorised balance of past years in columns 18 to 20 is Rs. 8,171 while that shown in column 27 of the last year's return was Rs 8,154. The excess of Rs 17 is due to the fact that Mahal Judi, which cannot be recovered by coercive process, was wrongly recovered by such process but subsequently it was refunded and hence the arrears were increased by that amount.
3,77,718	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	13,12,001	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	9,041	26,56,021	12,018	...	5,534	
...	...	...	...	...	11,632	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
77,585	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	16,479	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3,254	9,73,917	8,832	...	11,518	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The increase of Rs. 27 in column 20 is due to the act that the Panvel Mamlatdar had wrongly shown in the last year's return Rs. 27 less, which was corrected this year.
2,74,158	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	2,524	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	7,866	15,41,179	12,388	...	8,548	
...	...	...	...	...	1,514	...	

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APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri	1,259	68	10,71,180	25	93,242	1,679	3,774
Total for 1934-35 ...	7,434	717	1,20,20,606	11,742	18,35,484	1,39,866	8,538
Extra Territorial—							
Belgaum	...	...	24,139	...	3,187	...	...
Bijapur	...	...	1,648	...	463	...	...
Dharwar	...	...	5,792	...	73	...	1,527
Total, Extra Territorial 1934-35.	...	...	31,579	...	3,723	...	1,527
Total for 1933-34 ...	7,434	717	1,20,17,079	11,845	18,36,458	1,31,614	8,879
Total, Extra Territorial 1933-34.	...	...	31,579	...	3,724	...	1,527
Total for the Presidency proper for 1934-35.	20,811¾	2,085¼	4,48,73,608	1,60,659	72,44,934	5,82,441	11,25,804
Total for the Presidency proper for 1933-34.	20,814¾	2,084¼	4,48,31,173	1,61,715	72,50,149	5,71,088	11,30,655

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (24).		
Agricultural.							
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).					
8	9	10	11	12	13		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
					Demand	...	... 10,36,927
					Remissions	...	... 91,082
9,46,165	20,732	5,563	11,440	67,505	Suspensions	...	... 12,043
					Collections	...	... 9,33,802
					U. A. balance	...	... .
					Demand	...	...1,11,68,039
					Remissions	...	... 4,93,754
84,57,161	14,85,209	82,606	1,63,829	10,29,006	Suspensions	...	... 6,97,360
					Collections	...	... 99,66,363
					U. A. balance	...	... 10,562
2,641	18,310	...	38	...			20,989
...	1,185	...	...	...			1,185
4,166	26	...	...	...			4,192
6,807	19,521	...	38	...	.....		26,366
84,62,610	14,87,160	78,513	1,68,782	10,29,147	.....		1,11,21,082
6,808	19,521	...	49	...	.....		26,378
3,12,99,076	37,26,414	7,34,280	18,36,606	37,42,647	.....		4,10,15,262
3,13,00,834	37,25,493	6,91,288	18,19,676	37,33,244	.....		4,09,45,897

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.							Gross consolidated original demand.
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.			
	Other years.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1934-1935.	Other years.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri ...	41,634	12,768	12,431	15,809	...	...	...	11,19,569
Remissions ...	...	4,715	4,798	6,202	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	41,109	7,853	7,381	8,813	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	525	200	252	794	...	...	...	...
U. A. balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1934-35 ...	5,28,201	4,41,018	4,45,617	5,09,976	2,865	3,292	8,476	1,31,07,484
Remissions ...	4,74,257	1,75,328	4,910	6,561	7	...	499	...
Suspensions ..	49,363	2,64,331	4,39,982	4,97,695	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	4,581	1,333	725	5,720	1,296	24	5,353	...
U. A. balance ...	...	26	...	...	1,562	3,268	2,624	...
Extra Territorial—								
Belgaum ...	...	...	555 S 555	579 S 579	...	...	7	22,150
Bijapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,185
Dharwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,192
Total, Extra Territorial 1934-35.	...	...	555	579	...	...	7	25,507
Add—								
Overcollections .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-tharavband items.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross consolidated land revenue of the Division for 1934-35.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1933-34 ...	3,23,873	6,95,376	7,46,001	7,64,905	1,797	2,508	9,826	1,36,65,368
Total, Extra Territorial 1933-34.	...	...	...	555	...	...	64	26,997
Total for the Presidency proper for 1934-35.	5,79,572	4,92,945	6,20,083	11,20,163	54,617	41,152	73,181	4,39,96,975
Total for the Presidency proper for 1933-34	17,22,611	12,77,631	10,49,375	11,67,843	31,487	21,412	87,890	4,55,39,241

No. I—*contd.*

Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1933-34 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The figures of authorised arrears in column 14 to 17 have been revised as the arrears of certain Khoti villages, which had been wrongly treated as lapsed to Government, were again placed under attachment under section 159, Land Revenue Code, as per Commissioner's No. K.H.T.A.P. 46 of 8th October 1934 and 26th November 1934.
1,06,797	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	77,199	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	14,478	9,35,573	18,958	...	7,407	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11,55,316	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	19,48,731	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	49,772	99,85,395	81,176	...	54,022	
...	...	...	...	...	18,042	...	
...	1,134	...	20,996	1	...	...	
...	...	...	1,185	...	...	...	
...	...	...	4,192	...	...	...	
...	1,134	...	26,373	1	...	...	
...	...	...	81,177	...	...	...	
...	...	...	54,022	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,01,46,967	...	...	...	
13,39,992	19,02,239	1,05,130	1,04,08,455	63,383	14,682	56,777	
...	1,134	...	25,856	1	7	...	
29,75,712	43,60,091	3,23,761	3,54,67,122	11,01,288	1,94,055	3,24,631	
31,57,902	27,90,204	3,24,588	3,94,22,161	3,98,402	1,68,974	3,13,071	

APPENDIX

TAKAVI FORM NO. IX

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1934.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	14,63,276*	264	32,824	110
2	Kaira	14,96,607	4,925	2,16,859	.....
3	Broach and Panch Mahals	6,75,705†	10,244	15,245	.....
4	Surat	8,600	675	300	.....
5	Thana	9,633‡	4,500	4,039	.....
6	Bombay Suburban District	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	36,53,821	20,608	2,69,267	110

No. II.

—PRINCIPAL.

for the districts in the Northern Division for the year 1934-35.

Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1935.	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
Suspended.	Unauthorized.			
7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
17,005	21,678	14,30,606	7,936	* The excess of Rs. 52 in the opening balance is due to correction of a mistake in the accounts.
2,12,607	34,715	12,84,673	85,344	
2,12,160	13,519	6,70,704	5,157	† The increase of Rs. 27 is due to correction of a mistake.
500	.....	8,975	.....	
.....	2,673	10,094	.....	‡ The decrease of Rs. 23 is due to correction of a mistake.
.....	.....	.....	.....	
4,42,272	72,585	34,05,052	98,437	

APPENDIX

TAKAVI FORM No. IX

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1934.	In the year.		
			Debits (not including refund).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	2,63,379	1,50,319	18,279	20
2	Kaira	1,48,799	86,857	73,733	.....
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	90,344*	42,490	7,862	.....
4	Surat	.....	600	52	.....
5	Thana	512†	929	514	.....
6	Bombay Suburban District ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	5,03,034	2,81,195	1,00,440	20

No. 11—*contd.*

—INTEREST.

Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1935.	Over-collections.	Remarks.
Suspended.	Un-authorised.			
7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5,756	27,973	3,95,399	5,218	
52,819	32,586	1,61,923	3,553	
1,09,701	16,040	1,24,972	888	* The increase of Rs. 21 is due to correction of a mistake.
548	.....	548	.....	
.....	927	927	.....	† The decrease of Rs. 5 is due to correction of a mistake.
.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,68,824	77,526	6,83,769	9,659	

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM NO. IX—PRINCIPAL.

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances for the districts in the Central Division for the year 1934-35.

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1934.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1935.	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmednagar ...	*4,41,296	12,681	99,067	5,234	25,259	38,385	3,49,676	12,170	
2	East Khandesh ...	30,892	10,262	18,551	151	50	609	22,452	211	
3	West Khandesh ...	48,146	13,300	21,532	†20	5,090	268	39,914	386	
4	Nasik ...	76,094	93,673	19,267	...	4,071	22	1,50,500	1,574	
5	Poona ...	1,78,070	13,293	38,569	295	90	5,668	1,52,499	285	
6	Satara ...	*50,697	3,412	11,283	...	1,445	80	42,826	...	
7	Sholapur ...	17,109	300	4,642	...	...	103	12,767	...	
	Total ...	8,42,304	1,46,921	2,12,911	5,700	36,005	45,140	7,70,634	14,626	

* The difference in column 3 and column 9 of the last year's statement is due to errors since corrected.

† This figure is included in column 5.

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST.

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1934.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1935.	Overcollections.	Remarks.
			Debits not (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmednagar ...	*84,341	33,495	50,027	2,271	14,752	27,924	65,5 8	...	
2	East Khandesh ...	586	2,174	2,355	95	3	58	310	...	
3	West Khandesh...	1,801	3,654	3,335	2	1,592	106	2,118	...	
4	Nasik ...	*4,439	9,674	5,362	...	2,177	13	8,751	...	
5	Poona ...	40,402	15,390	18,152	308	...	3,022	37,332	12	
6	Satara ...	2,713	4,257	4,329	...	2,373	268	2,641	136	
7	Sholapur ...	*1,015	804	1,398	...	...	43	421	...	
	Total ...	1,35,297	69,448	84,958	2,676	20,807	31,434	1,17,111	148	

* The difference in column 3 and column 9 of the last year's statement is due to errors since corrected.

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL.

Statement showing takavi advances, collections and balances for the districts in the Southern Division for the year 1934-35.

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1934.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Amount Written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Belgaum	*1,68,008 14 0	20,222 3 0	42,551 12 0	153 4 0
2	Bijapur	†12,09,977 14 10	8,997 1 0	1,95,721 9 6	1,107 6 0
3	Dharwar	1,41,674 6 9	88,120 12 8	28,933 15 0	.....
4	Kolaba	4,052 8 0	3,235 0 0	1,084 0 0	.....
5	Kanara	60,466 7 0	14,419 8 0	20,980 9 3	935 3 0
6	Ratnagiri	595 5 0	900 0 0	95 5 0	.....
	Total ...	15,84,775 7 7	1,35,894 8 8	2,89,367 2 9	2,195 13 0
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1934-35	60,80,900 7 7	3,03,423 8 8	7,71,545 2 9	8,005 13 0
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1933-34	71,00,985 0 11	1,57,605 14 0	11,43,562 15 2	33,628 3 6

Serial No.	District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1935.	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Belgaum	2,682 0 0	5,523 3 0	1,45,526 1 0	1,577 2 0	
2	Bijapur	15,483 3 0	94,688 5 7	10,22,146 0 4	9,045 0 3	
3	Dharwar	13,945 0 0	7,884 3 0	2,00,861 4 5	117 6 0	
4	Kolaba	.....	343 8 0	6,203 8 0	7 0 0	
5	Kanara	.....	7,767 2 0	52,970 2 9	.....	
6	Ratnagiri	.....	.....	1,400 0 0	.....	
	Total ...	32,110 3 0	1,16,206 5 7	14,29,107 0 6	10,746 8 3	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1934-35	5,10,387 3 0	2,33,931 5 7	56,04,793 0 6	1,23,809 8 3	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1933-34	3,33,783 15 0	2,97,780 15 0	60,81,442 12 3	1,06,895 2 0	

* In the last year's return the closing balance was wrongly shown in excess by Rs. 46-9-0 by mistake which has been corrected this year.

† In the last year's return the closing balance was wrongly shown in excess by Rs. 670-11-8 and has been corrected by adjustments and refunds this year.

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST.

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1934.	In the year.		
			Debits (not including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Amount Written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Belgaum	*3,993 0 0	15,202 13 10	15,639 14 10	.....
2	Bijapur	†42,787 11 11	92,676 4 3	96,050 0 9	531 0 0
3	Dharwar	7,072 3 3	12,189 3 9	7,996 5 0	.....
4	Kolaba	121 5 0	446 9 0	280 0 0	.....
5	Kanara	2,755 7 5	4,058 3 2	4,091 14 0	16 13 0
6	Ratnagiri	.....	144 1 0	14 15 0	.....
	Total ...	56,729 11 7	1,24,717 3 0	1,24,073 1 7	547 13 0
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1934-35	6,95,060 11 7	4,75,360 3 0	3,09,471 1 7	3,243 13 0
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1933-34	7,94,812 12 7	4,50,876 12 10	5,19,867 7 10	21,263 14 0

Serial No.	District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1935.	Over-collections.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Belgaum	.....	1,228 5 0	3,555 15 0	.....	
2	Bijapur	5,240 15 0	31,701 11 5	38,882 15 5	313 6 0	
3	Dharwar	4,967 10 0	6,297 8 0	11,265 2 0	17 14 0	
4	Kolaba	.....	66 9 0	287 14 0	.....	
5	Kanara	.....	2,704 15 7	2,704 15 7	.....	
6	Ratnagiri	.....	.....	129 2 0	.....	
	Total ...	10,208 9 0	41,999 1 0	56,826 0 0	331 4 0	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1934-35	1,99,539 9 0	1,50,959 1 0	8,57,706 0 0	10,138 4 0	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1933-34	1,48,845 13 0	1,61,747 7 2	7,04,558 3 7	1,557 0 0	

*The closing balance in the last year's return was shown in excess by Rs. 151-7-0 by mistake which was corrected during the current year.

†The closing balance in the previous year's return was shown in excess by Rs. 9,451-1-0 by mistake and was adjusted this year.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the details of areas in the districts of

Serial No.	District.	Gross area.	De			
			Unassessed cultivable land.	Land not available for		
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public uses including forest.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	Northern Division.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.
1	Ahmedabad (In round figures).	2,471,235	6,619	392,111		120,660
2	Kaira ...	1,033,550	885	56,774		92,715
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	1,968,237	111,899	183,528	Others ...	93,586
					Forest ...	205,870
						299,456
4	Surat ...	1,058,410	98,595	56,100	Others ...	62,481
					Forest ...	45,552
						108,033
5	Thana ...	2,191,380	47,313	157,957	Others ...	82,079
					Forest ...	914,829
						996,908
6	Bombay Suburban District..	98,126	14,975	7,392	Others ...	17,178
					Forest ...	3,796
						20,974
	Total ...	8,820,938	280,286	853,862	Others ...	468,699
					Forest ...	1,170,047
						1,638,746
	Central Division.					
1	Ahmednagar ...	4,242,339	11,688	331,175	Others ...	127,700
					Forest ...	526,769
2	East Khandesh ...	2,908,702	10,432	263,124	Others ...	103,336
					Forest ...	413,064
3	West Khandesh ...	3,480,723	14,891	656,163	Others ...	115,989
					Forest ...	955,233
4	Nasik ...	3,771,635	16,144	261,042	Others ...	134,804
					Forest ...	815,475
5	Poona ...	3,422,699	1,007	279,205	Others ...	137,831
					Forest ...	409,308
6	Satara ...	3,135,214	8,834	230,209	Others ...	94,587
					Forest ...	443,080
7	Sholapur ...	2,924,095	3,422	162,078	Others ...	106,926
					Forest ...	97,575
	Total ...	23,885,407	66,418	2,182,996	Others ...	821,173
					Forest ...	3,660,504
						4,481,677

No. III.

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions for 1934-35.

duct			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		
Used for buildings and other non-agricultural purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	Alienated.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
2,096	78,602	900,497	459,490	104,876	406,284
469	14,789	61,035	385,529	81,227	340,127
626	58,315	211,082	508,297	225,989	369,045
856	14,851	2,663	633,954	38,913	104,445
3,562	9,696	283	853,362	8,720	113,579
2,641	807	79	22,461	35	28,762
10,250	177,060	1,175,639	2,863,093	459,760	1,362,242
591	36,780	36	2,555,750	17,536	634,314
2,153	53,999	829	1,770,390	36,957	254,418
944	171,754	5	1,051,205	372,559	141,980
1,495	59,679	242	1,988,695	92,054	402,005
34,172	14,918	351	1,899,721	17,538	628,648
1,394	17,981	1,458	1,418,061	7,140	912,470
2,075	21,196	88	2,086,811	64,182	379,742
42,824	376,307	3,009	12,770,633	607,966	3,353,577

APPENDIX

Serial No.	District.	Gross area.	De		
			Unassessed cultivable land.	Land not available for	
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public purposes including forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Southern Division.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Belgaum ...	2,865,641	32,543	86,937	Others ... 138,820 Forest ... 414,961
2	Bijapur ...	3,652,743	18,289	120,822	Others ... 78,294 Forest ... 169,893
3	Dharwar ...	2,948,067	13,361	66,294	Others ... 163,186 Forest ... 237,892
4	Kanara ...	2,526,978	445	49,483	Others ... 22,974 Forest ... 2064,612
5	Kolaba ...	.....	.....	194,157	Others ... 35,798 Forest ... 329,012
6	Ratnagiri ...	2,564,314	7,970	704,573	Others ... 18,662 Forest ... 12,438
	Extra Territorial ...	6,735	.....	63	Others ... 8
	Total ...	15,950,109	89,727	1,222,329	Others ... 457,742 Forest ... 3,228,808 3,686,550
	Total for the Presidency proper for 1934-35 ...	48,656,454	436,431	4,259,187	9,806,973
	Total for the Presidency proper for 1933-34 ...	48,656,521	435,122	4,263,019	9,812,617

No. III—*contd.*

duct			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		
Used for buildings and other non-agricultural purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	Alienated.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,774	29,452	66	1,156,863	9,506	994,719
817	20,689	.....	2,167,429	22,920	1,053,590
1,823	32,787	897	1,606,268	17,474	808,085
575	53,589	1,440	326,238	4,973	2,649
2,928	3,441	910	724,782	143	77,341
416	1,433	5,163	1,590,550	4,158	218,946
.....	.....	.....	3,528	.....	3,136
8,333	141,391	8,481	7,575,658	59,174	3,158,466
61,407	694,758	1,187,129	23,209,384	1,126,900	7,874,285
59,803	687,818	1,183,086	23,212,091	1,126,800	7,876,190

APPENDIX

Return of major and minor coercive processes in the
in the revenue year

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Division.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	911	26,946	732	36	8,659	287
Kaira	484	9,867	416	12	137	33
Broach and Panch Mahals...	1,400	16,839	1,006	...	.....	.....
Surat	264	8,370	235	...	.....	.....
Thana	4,565	1,32,258	4,267	632	20,184	2,931
Bombay Suburban District.	852	44,547	827	1	913	200
Total ...	8,476	2,38,827	7,483	681	29,893	3,451
Central Division.						
Ahmednagar	679	26,890	640	65	1,763	358
East Khandesh	2,824	80,910	2,674	144	4,535	774
West Khandesh	38	370	33	...	.....	.....
Nasik	1,139	29,855	1,027	13	585	104
Poona	2,424	44,565	2,048	7	144	16
Satara	204	5,496	188	51	1,751	236
Sholapur	17	6,833	17	22	503	92
Total ...	7,325	1,94,919	6,627	302	9,281	1,580

*In the remaining cases steps are being taken to

No. IV.

districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions ending 31st July 1935.

Distraint of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 153.						
							Sold.		
Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
5	66	20	10	318	218	191	...	...	...
1	33	15	1	39	8	35	...	...	...
19	895	69	30	225	184	142	10	8	17
...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
44	3,291	1,579	13	1,490	395	1,387	63	285	1,535
...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
69	4,285	1,683	54	2,072	805	1,755	73	293	1,552
163	5,128	1,249	40	685	680	520	2*	4	375
13	627	412	50	1,449	927	1,102	...	...	..
4	78	116	30	324	442 10 trees	281	...	...	...
82	2,466	585	7	85	67	76	...	...	...
26	542	291	16	1,009	167	945	...	...	...
13	282	231	2	14	9	13	...	...	...
36	526	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
337	9,649	2,920	145	3,566	2,292	2,937	2	4	375

dispose of the lands under section 117-B, Land Revenue Code.

APPENDIX

Return of major and minor coercive processes in the in the revenue year

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 153—*contd.*			
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as Government waste.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	17	18	19	20
Northern Division.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	.....	.....	218	191
Kaira	.....	.....	8	35
Broach and Panch Mahals...	.....	.....	174	134
Surat	... ..	.....	.....	.....
Thana	314	1,053	18	49
Bombay Suburban District.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	314	1,053	418	409
Central Division.				
Ahmednagar	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Khandesh	359*	541	.....	.....
West Khandesh	.....	.....	410†	271
Nasik	...	... ..	67	76
Poona	.....	.....	142‡	929
Satara	.....	.....	9	13
Sholapur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	359	541	628	1,289

No. IV—*contd.*

districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions ending 31st July 1935—contd.

Other immovable property, Sec. 155.								Arrests and imprisonments, Sec. 157.	Remarks.
Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by Government.		
				Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
2	72	7	8	7	8	24	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
2	72	7	8	7	8	24	...	.....	
1	1,225	11	26	11	26	1	1	One defaulter was detained in the Civil Jail in Sangamner Taluka.	
2	883	570	909	11	21	1,275	...	.....	*In some cases lands are being sold and in others arrears have been recovered from the defaulters.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	†The notices under section 153, Land Revenue Code, were issued in respect of 442 acres but orders of forfeiture were passed only in respect of 410 acres.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	‡In the remaining cases lands measuring 25 acres are being dealt with under section 117-B, Land Revenue Code.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
3	2,108	581	935	22	47	1,276	1	.....	

APPENDIX

Return of major and minor coercive processes in the districts of Suburban District in the revenue

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Southern Division.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	771	14,684	643	24	409	99
Bijapur	56	895	72	92	928	161
Dharwar	1,501	34,984	1,367	10	276	66
Kanara	267	3,331	202	193	2,692	615
Kolaba	249	9,816	228	27	416	70
Ratnagiri	.....	.....	.....	137	1,962	252
Total ...	2,844	63,710	2,512	483	6,683	1,263
Total for the Presidency proper for 1934-35 ...	18,645	4,97,456	16,622	1,466	45,857	6,294
Total for the Presidency proper for 1933-34 ...	20,630	5,58,980	18,267	1,515	33,837	5,642

No. IV—*contd.*

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay year ending 31st July 1935—contd.

Distraint of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 153.						
Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.		
							Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
15	736	334	18	446	326	403	...	...	...
5	876	339	14	145	241	122	...	...	...
20	611	323	162	3,544	2,390	3,322	609	939	20
21	588	421	283	6,136	3,071	5,831	696	1,493	2,341
101	4,360	402	10	833	108	411	Sale proceedings not completed.		
297	6,879	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
459	14,050	2,133	487	11,104	6,136	10,089	1,305	2,432	2,361
865	27,984	6,736	686	16,742	9,233	14,781	1,380	2,729	4,288
1,015	29,936	6,923	896	26,770	12,325	21,004	986	2,179	6,268

APPENDIX

Return of major and minor coercive processes in the Bombay Suburban District in the

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 153—*contd.*				Other immovable		
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as Government waste		Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Southern Division.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.
Belgaum	...	...	196	206	...	...	...
Bijapur	...	...	241	122	...	...	...
Dharwar	...	...	1,613	2,106	...	..	...
Kanara	1	1	2,374	4,337	1	15	1
Kolaba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	1	4,424	6,771	1	15	1
Total for the Presidency proper for 1934-35 ...	674	1,595	5,470	8,469	6	2,195	589
Total for the Presidency proper for 1933-34 ...	1,530	4,228	7,278	11,933	18	3,102	A. g. a. 59 4 10

No. IV—*concld.*

districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the revenue year ending 31st July 1935—concld.

property, Sec. 155.						
Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by Government.	Arrests and imprisonments, Sec. 137.	Remarks.
	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	Steps are in progress to sell the forfeited lands.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Sale proceedings are in progress.
3	Arrears paid before the date of sale.				...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	...	...	...	...	
946	29	55	1,300	1	...	
	A. g. a.					
200	23 4 10	157	2,880	...	...	

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LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

B.—SIND.

R. E. GIBSON, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind.

SEASON.

The season under report was on the whole a poor one. The river rose late in June and fell early in September and its rapid fall adversely affected the inundation canals. The Sarhad guage, which is now the reference guage for the inundation canals in the Upper Sind, recorded a reading of 3·4 feet only on 3rd June. The level on that guage began to rise steadily thereafter but attained the fair irrigating level of 11 feet as late as 1st July 1934. This level was maintained for 60 days as against 69 days in the preceding year. The fair irrigating level of 17 feet on the Kotri guage was first reached on the 1st July and lasted for 70 days against 92 days in the previous year. The highest readings on the Sarhad and Kotri guages this year were 13·8 feet on 24th August 1934 and 22·6 feet on the 13th August 1934 respectively against 13·9 feet on the 31st August 1933 and 24·95 feet on the 7th September 1933. The latter levels were the maximum levels ever previously recorded on these two guages.

The shorter duration of the fair irrigating level coupled with the early fall of the river caused deficiency of water in the Karachi District and the non-barrage areas of Sukkur and Hyderabad districts with the result that kharif crops were damaged to a considerable degree in those areas and there were heavy remissions. On account of the low and short inundation the katcha lands lying inside the flood protection bunds did not receive sufficient soakage and consequently there was a large decrease in rabi sailabi (flood) cultivation.

The Barrage canals on the whole gave a good supply, though some deficiency was felt in the tail portions of some of the channels in the Nawabshah District and in the Hala sub-division of the Hyderabad District. The situation in the latter area was, however, met by granting of temporary pipes or by clearing silt. In the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts, the late sown wheat crop which was nearing maturity, was, somewhat adversely affected on account of the closure of the perennial canals from 12th to 27th March 1935. In Garhi-Yasin Taluka of the Sukkur District, there was some complaint regarding deficiency of water supply in the water-courses in the kharif season but deficiency there, is said to be due to the fact that cultivation especially of rice crop was undertaken in excess of that designed under the Barrage scheme. Last year's complaints were repeated about deficiency of water-supply in dehs dependent on the Northern Dadu Canal and on the Warah Branch in Mirokhan Taluka of the Larkana District but the deficiency there, was

mostly due to the occupants' own fault in not clearing the water-courses in time and in not taking advantage of the early kharif supply. Nearly all occupants insist upon taking water at the same time, late in May or even in June. This results in the early supply's going to waste and a scramble for a limited supply at the period of peak demand. It has been proved by the Agricultural Department that this preference for late transplantation is based on the prejudice and natural conservatism of the zamindars alone. But even practical demonstration must take time before the zamindar will be convinced.

The rainfall though normal was untimely in lower Sind. It came early in June and damaged the rice seedlings. It also caused considerable damage to the harvested rabi crop in places where the produce had not been removed. Excessive rainfall in the Karachi District in the month of June and in the beginning of July and the subsequent humidity of the atmosphere gave rise to diseases pest of rice crop known locally as " ruro " and " malho". In Shahdadkot taluka of the Larkana District the crop outside the Flood Protective Bund, was washed away by heavy and unprecedented hill-torrents. The rainfall was inadequate in the Desert tract of the Thar Parkar District and the hilly portion of the Dadu District as a result of which cultivation in those parts suffered, and there were heavy remissions on that account.

The rabi crop suffered from a number of calamities. The first was the severe frost in the month of January 1935, which caused considerable damage to crops especially in the non-barrage and riverain areas. The total loss of crops due to this cause was estimated at Rs. 10,87,500. Hardly had the Rabi crops recovered from the effects of the January frost, when a hail-storm swept over parts of the districts of Sukkur, Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Nawabshah, Thar Parkar and part of the Dadu District. The districts to suffer the most were Sukkur and Larkana districts. Two children were killed in the Sukkur District as a result of injuries or exposure. The total damage was estimated at about Rs. 15,14,000. Relief measures in the shape of liberal remissions of land revenue and distribution of free doles of grains for maintenance and gratuitous seed for kharif cultivation to those agriculturists who had no seed to carry on agriculture, were provided to alleviate the distress in the hail-stricken areas. Finally the " rust " disease of the wheat crop, especially in Larkana, completed the havoc of this rabi season.

The agricultural prices showed no improvement and with a view to affording some relief to zamindars Government sanctioned special remissions ranging from 12½ to 25 per cent. for both kharif and rabi crops in the non-barrage areas. No such relief was considered necessary in the Barrage areas as there had been no substantial fall in prices since the revised settlements had been introduced in those areas.

The public health was, on the whole, satisfactory. Malaria was as usual prevalent throughout the Province but in a milder form. Touring medical officers were appointed on anti-malarial duty and there was the usual free distribution of quinine. Pneumonia in the Thar Parkar District accounted for 1,167 deaths against 675 during the preceding

year. Cholera was reported in some villages of Sukkur, Larkana, and Nawabshah districts. Timely measures were, however, taken to arrest the spread of the disease and the mortality was not great. Cerebro Spinal fever was reported in all districts except Karachi, Dadu and Upper Sind Frontier, but the number of casualties on that account was small. There were cases of small-pox all over Sind, but the incidence was normal.

The condition of cattle was fairly good. Fodder was generally sufficient though deficiency was felt during the latter part of the year in Mithi Taluka of Thar Parkar District and Sinjhoro and Sakrand talukas of the Nawabshah District. The growth of natural grass was insufficient in the Mirpurkhas sub-division of the Thar Parkar District where the cattle had to be fed on dry karbi, guar and cotton pods.

Mortality from contagious diseases further decreased this year from 5,986 to 5,428 and the following figures for the past four years show the marked decrease that has been taking place :—

1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.
29,347	12,480	5,986	5,428

The decrease is mainly due to the decline in the number of deaths among bovine cattle and other animals from parasitic gastritis and rinderpest respectively from 3,405 and 1,750 to 899 and 990 during the year. The number of deaths from haemorrhagic septicaemia, however, increased from 415 to 1,455. The incidence of this disease appears to be increasing notably in the Larkana, Dadu and Sukkur districts. Most of the deaths occurred in the Thar Parkar and Dadu districts, the mortality being 954 and 770 respectively. Preventive inoculations against haemorrhagic septicaemia were carried out in the case of 26 outbreaks against 3 in the preceding year, and the number of animals inoculated were 1,755 against 211. The number of inoculations against rinderpest being 1,412 in 20 outbreaks against 3,209 in 43 outbreaks in the previous year. Government have sanctioned the establishment of a rinderpest Goat Virus Producing Station at Karachi and it is hoped that it will be working by December 1935. This would enable the Veterinary Department to deal more effectively with outbreaks of rinderpest and considerably reduce the mortality from that disease.

2. GROSS REVENUE.

(Column 3 of Appendix I.)

The provincial total under the above head shows a net increase of Rs. 9·89 lakhs over the previous year's figures. The increase was shared by all the districts except Thar Parkar and Sukkur and was due mainly to an increase in cultivation of crops paying higher rates of assessment, e.g., cotton and paddy. The decrease in the Thar Parkar and Sukkur districts was due to a decrease in the cultivated area.

3. ALIENATIONS.

(Column 5 of Appendix I.)

Under this head there is a net decrease of Rs. 0·06 lakh in the figures of the year under report as compared with previous year. It is shared by Nawabshah, Larkana and Dadu districts only. The largest decrease, *viz.*, Rs. 0·13 lakh, occurred in the Nawabshah District. The decrease was due to an increase in cultivation in jagir lands.

4. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

(Columns 8 to 11 of Appendix I.)

There is a net decrease of Rs. 8·77 lakhs over the last year's figures. It is shared by all districts except Hyderabad and Nawabshah districts which showed an increase of Rs. 0·32 and Rs. 0·21 lakh, respectively, due to an increase in cultivation and revised rates of hakabo levied on Jagir lands in the Barrage area. Taking the remaining districts individually, Sukkur was responsible for the largest decrease, *viz.*, Rs. 3·39 lakhs. Next come the Upper Sind Frontier, Larkana, Thar Parkar, Dadu and Karachi districts showing decrease of Rs. 2·44, 1·57, 1·25, 0·49 and 0·17 lakhs, respectively, the decrease being due to shrinkage in cultivation.

5. FLUCTUATING MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

(Column 12 of Appendix I.)

There is a net decrease of Rs. 1·10 lakhs compared with the preceding year's figures. The decrease occurs in all the districts except Hyderabad and Thar Parkar. The greatest decrease in any one district is that of Rs. 0·58 lakh in the Sukkur District and that is ascribed to smaller receipts from occupancy price of Government waste lands and decreased realisations from fines for unauthorized cultivation. The decrease of Rs. 0·30, 0·45, 0·21 and 0·08 lakh, respectively, in the Nawabshah, Upper Sind Frontier, Larkana, and Dadu districts, was due to smaller receipts from lease money and remokal fines. The decrease of Rs. 0·06 lakh in the Karachi District was due to smaller receipts from occupancy prices for building sites and other non-agricultural land. The increase of Rs. 0·38 lakh in the Thar Parkar District was due to larger realisations from the sale of building plots and from fines for unauthorized cultivation. The latter reason alone accounted for an increase of Rs. 0·19 lakh in the Hyderabad District.

6. REMISSIONS.

(Column 24 of Appendix I.)

The total amount of land revenue remitted during the year, excluding special remissions which amounted to Rs. 5·46 lakhs and which were

granted on account of the continued fall in prices, was Rs. 26·13 lakhs against 23·48 lakhs in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 2·65 lakhs was shared by all districts except Larkana, Dadu and Upper Sind Frontier and is due to the fact that remissions on account of deficiency of water, "rust and other insects" and "kalar and percolation" which amounted respectively to Rs. 7·76, 2·13 and 0·18 lakhs in the preceding year, rose to Rs. 14·24, 3·40 and 0·80 lakhs during the year under report. Remissions on account of floods and other causes decreased from Rs. 2·54 and 4·27 lakhs to Rs. 0·53 and 2·66 lakhs in the year under report, the decrease being due to absence of floods and to less cultivation during the year.

7. SUSPENSIONS.

(*Column 25 of Appendix I.*)

The amount of land revenue for which postponement was sanctioned was Rs. 6·57 lakhs against Rs. 2·11 lakhs in the previous year. Out of this amount, Rs. 1·45 lakhs relates to the year under report and Rs. 5·12 lakhs to the preceding year. The figures are included in the balances outstanding at the close of the year and are dealt with in paragraph 10 below.

8. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.

(*Column 23* minus *columns 24 and 25 of Appendix I.*)

The net consolidated demand for collection (exclusive of suspensions and remissions) during the year under report amounted to Rs. 154·61 lakhs against Rs. 163·11 lakhs in the previous year.

9. COLLECTIONS.

(*Column 26 of Appendix I.*)

The total collections amounted to Rs. 142·26 lakhs or 92·01 per cent. of the net demand against 89·16 per cent. in the preceding year.

The percentage of the collections on the net demand in each district was as follows :—

District.	Percentage.
Karachi	93·94
Hyderabad	85·53
Thar Parkar	84·46
Nawabshah	96·40
Dadu	95·88
Larkana	97·07
Sukkur	98·94
Upper Sind Frontier	99·78

It will appear from the above that collections in all districts except Hyderabad and Thar Parkar were satisfactory. The low collections in the Hyderabad District are due to a succession of lean years and those in the Thar Parkar District are due mainly to the previous indebtedness of the zamindars. The recovery of takavi loans and instalments of the purchase price of new land at different periods of the year has an effect on the recovery of the current year's land revenue. It is not unreasonable to surmise that the demand for the instalment of Barrage malkano which falls in December deducts a substantial sum from the balance of the kharif produce available with the zamindar before the current year's land revenue falls due. However, it would not be safe to attribute the poor recoveries solely to this incidental cause which is only one feature of the financial weakness of the majority of the zamindars of Thar Parkar District.

10. BALANCES.

(*Columns 25 and 28 of Appendix I.*)

The total outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 18·92 lakhs against Rs. 19·82 lakhs in the previous year. Out of this amount, Rs. 0·42 lakh has since been recovered, leaving a net balance of Rs. 18·50 lakhs, of which Rs. 14·40 lakhs relate to former years and Rs. 4·10 lakhs to the year under report. The net balance is accounted for as under :—

Particulars.	Current year.	Previous years.	Total.
	(Rs. in lakhs.)	(Rs. in lakhs.)	(Rs. in lakhs.)
(*a*) Under suspensions	1·36	4·96	6·32
(*b*) Due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind ..	0·22	0·32	0·54
(*c*) Under legal process	2·51	9·12	11·63
(*d*) Under correspondence for remission ..	0·01	....	0·01
Total ..	4·10	14·40	18·50

The figures under (*a*) show a net increase of Rs. 4·53 lakhs compared with the previous year's figures. The arrears due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind, however, show a decrease from Rs. 0·59 lakh to Rs. 0·54 lakh. The unauthorised arrears under (*c*) amounted to Rs. 11·63 lakhs compared with Rs. 17·17 lakhs shown last year. The decrease is shared by all districts.

11. TAKAVI.

(*Appendix II.*)

Takavi loans advanced during the year amounted to Rs. 0·16 lakh against Rs. 0·37 lakh in the previous year. Of the former, Rs. 0·09

lakh was advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 0·07 lakh under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The decrease of Rs. 0·21 lakh was shared by all districts except Hyderabad, Dadu and Larkana.

Out of the total amount of outstanding balances of Rs. 53·88 lakhs (column 4) against Rs. 58·83 lakhs in the preceding year, Rs. 47·01 lakhs were due for recovery during the year of which Rs. 5·76 lakhs or 12·25 per cent. were collected and Rs. 0·01 lakh were remitted and written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 41·24 lakhs, which is accounted for as under :—

	Rs. (in lakhs)
Unauthorized arrears	38·95
Authorized	0·90
Due from the Manager and Court of Wards in Sind ..	1·39

In addition to the above collections, Rs. 0·01 lakh were collected on account of future years, i.e., in excess, thus bringing the total collections to Rs. 5·77 lakhs.

Unauthorized arrears this year as shown above, amounted to Rs. 38·95 lakhs against Rs. 40·20 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease is shared by all the districts except Karachi, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier. The increase in the latter districts is due to an unsatisfactory season and the slump in prices which still continues. Recoveries in the Thar Parkar, Hyderabad and Karachi districts are being effected in accordance with the schemes formulated by the Collectors of those districts and sanctioned by Government in their Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7064/28, dated the 15th March 1934 and so far as Thar Parkar District is concerned, the recoveries have improved as compared with last year. In the other two districts the results are, however, not satisfactory though due to a poor inundation in the non-barrage area and the low prices of staple crops.

Suspensions decreased from Rs. 3·33 lakhs to Rs. 0·90 lakh, the decrease being shared by all the districts except Nawabshah and Larkana. Arrears due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and the Court of Wards in Sind have risen from Rs. 1·37 lakhs to Rs. 1·39 lakhs in the year under report.

The information required by paragraph 5 of the Government of India Resolution No. 2156/321-7, dated the 3rd October 1901, about the amount of the agricultural loan business is supplied in statement "A".

Inspection of takavi works by Mukhtiarkars was satisfactory except in the Karachi District. Inspection of improvement works by the Sub-Divisional Officers was inadequate in the Karachi District only. The attention of the officers concerned has been drawn to the inadequacy of their inspection.

No cases of the misapplication of takavi loans have come to notice this year.

The information in regard to item 8 in the form appended to Government Circular, Finance Department, No. 5762, dated the 1st October 1931, and referred to in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 10022/28, dated the 1st February 1933, is blank.

12. COERCIVE PROCESSES.

(*Appendix III*).

There was a decrease in the number of notices issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code, in all districts except Thar Parkar. The districts responsible for the greatest decrease are Sukkur and Larkana. The decrease is mainly due to shrinkage in the area cultivated during the year under report compared with that in the preceding year. The increase in the Thar Parkar District is small and calls for no special comment. The amount of notice fees recoverable during the year was Rs. 1,02,666 against Rs. 1,12,381 in the preceding year. No action was taken under section 148. Land Revenue Code, except in the Karachi District and the number of persons proceeded against was 12. The amount of penalty levied from them was Rs. 66 only.

The number of individuals proceeded against under section 154, Land Revenue Code, fell from 336 to 275 in the year under report. Forfeiture of land under section 153 was resorted to in 37 cases against 31 cases during the previous year.

Action under section 155, Land Revenue Code, was taken in 3 cases pertaining to Hyderabad District as against two cases in the previous year. Action under section 157, Land Revenue Code, was taken in 5 cases against 10 in the preceding year.

13. AREA.

(*Appendix IV*).

There is a net increase of 6,147 acres in the total area of the province (column 3). The increase is spread over all districts except Nawabshah and Dadu, the greatest increase, *viz.*, 4,068, being recorded in Thar Parkar due to survey measurement. Hyderabad, Karachi, Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier and Larkana showed an increase respectively of 1,542, 1,277, 1,185, 488 and 145 acres. The increase in Karachi District was due to the formation of alluvial land. In the Hyderabad and Sukkur districts it was due to the formation of alluvial land which came under temporary survey measurement. The increases in the remaining districts, viz., Upper Sind Frontier and Larkana being small calls for no comment. Nawabshah and Dadu districts respectively show a decrease of 2,527 and 31 acres, the decrease in the former representing the smaller area under temporary survey measurement, the area not being cultivated for a variety of reasons. The decrease in the Dadu District being insignificant, calls for no comment.

Column 4 (unassessed cultivable land) shows a net decrease of 72,373 acres which is shared by all the districts except Karachi and Dadu where the increase is due to less khas mokal cultivation. Taking the districts individually, the largest decrease occurs in the Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts, viz., 50,196 and 16,175 acres, respectively. Next come Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Sukkur and Nawabshah districts which show a decrease of 8,890, 6,321, 3,851 and 237 acres respectively. The decrease is consequent on the extension of the permanent survey.

Under the head uncultivable land (column 5), there is a net decrease of 37,178 acres which is shared by all the districts, except Thar Parkar, Upper Sind Frontier and Nawabshah. The increase of 2,461 acres in the Thar Parkar district was due to the extension of the survey and a transfer of land from "cultivable" to "uncultivable," that 703 acres and 566 acres in Upper Sind Frontier and Nawabshah districts respectively is mainly due to alluvial land having been rendered unfit for cultivation owing to the action of the river and was not available for khas mokal cultivation as in the past year. The decrease in the Larkana, Dadu, Hyderabad, Karachi and Sukkur districts amounted to 23,563, 6,884, 5,424, 4,508 and 529 acres respectively. The decrease in the Larkana and Dadu districts is principally due to survey operations, that in Karachi District due to an increase in khas mokal cultivation as in Upper Sind Frontier and Nawabshah districts and that in Hyderabad District due to the rectification of last year's errors. The decrease in Sukkur District is, however, small.

The appended table shows the area taken up permanently and relinquished in each district during the year under report:—

District.	Unoccupied land taken up.	Unassessed land brought into occupation and assessed.	Total.	Area relinquished.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Karachi	1,325	10	1,335	213
Hyderabad	19,994	1,230	21,224	..
Thar Parkar	57,836	1,558	59,394	..
Nawabshah	22,050	2,039	24,089	..
Dadu	3,806	963	4,769	..
Larkana	4,007	797	4,804	169
Sukkur	2,410	..	2,410	..
Upper Sind Frontier	567	55	622	2
Total for 1934-35 ..	1,11,995	6,652	1,18,647	384
Total for 1933-34 ..	1,24,414	11,026	1,35,440	1,134

The decrease between the area taken up during the year under report and that in the preceding year is obviously due to economic depression.

The information required by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8294, dated 20th November 1899, is given in the sub-joined statement :—

District.	Area of land granted free of malkano.	Land granted on payment of malkano.		Land granted by auctions.	
		Area.	Amount.	Area.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Karachi	198	1,137	9,960	..	....
Hyderabad ..	..	21,224	21,61,356	..	....
Thar Parkar ..	..	59,378	24,71,354	16	96
Nawabshah ..	183	539	8,085	23,367	18,96,897
Dadu	..	4,712	4,50,542	57	9,684
Larkana ..	..	4,804	4,71,448	..	....
Sukkur	566	1,826	18,523	18	1,645
Upper Sind Frontier ..	31	591	2,691	..	....
Total ..	978	94,211	55,93,959	23,458	19,08,322

The area of 978 acres shown in column 2 of the above statement as granted free of malkano is accounted for as follows :—

	Acres.
Land granted to Military pensioners in the Sukkur district	552
Land forfeited owing to breach of the condition of restricted tenure restored to the non-defaulting partner to the extent of his interest in the land in Karachi District.	3
Land granted as compensation in the Upper Sind Frontier District.	31
Land granted in exchange of an equal area of land relinquished—	
in the Karachi District	195
in the Sukkur District	14
Land granted to junior talpurs in the Nawabshah district	183
Total ..	978

The aggregate realizations of malkano and proceeds of auctions amounted to Rs. 75,02,281 and the average rate per acre was Rs. 63–12–0 against Rs. 59–6–0 during the previous year.

14. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

1. *General.*—During the year 1934–35, the Province of Sind made some head-way towards trade recovery, despite the prevailing world-wide depression, which has shown signs of gradually lifting. The value of the entire maritime trade amounted to Rs. 49·46 crores as against Rs. 42·39 crores in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 7·07 crores or 17 per cent. Both imports and exports, foreign as well as coastal individually participated in the improvement. The year's figure also compares favourably with the total values recorded in the two years previous to 1933–34, the increase over 1932–33 being 11 per cent. and that over 1931–32 being 1 per cent. The year's record though satisfactory, remains far behind the average of predepression years, and even offers a poor comparison with 1930–31, when the total value stood at Rs. 58 crores. There is therefore still much leeway to be made up. The continued uncertainty of international trading is the result of the parochial outlook which dominates the governments of so many nations who look to their own exclusive recovery at the expense of other nations. The outward and visible sign of this spirit are the mountainous tariff barriers and the discordant and mutually harmful financial and commercial policies of the individual nations. The preceding remarks have particular reference to Sind since not only the trade of the great part of Karachi is affected but also the trading communities of Sind which do business in Persia and Afghanistan.

2. *Maritime trade.*—The aggregate value of the maritime trade of the province has been stated in paragraph 1. The foreign trade was 67 per cent. of the total or Rs. 32·98 crores.

Under foreign trade there was an increase both in exports as well as imports. The total value of the export rose from Rs. 14·37 to Rs. 16·54 crores, i.e., by 15 per cent. and that of imports from Rs. 14·10 to Rs. 16·44 crores, i.e., by 17 per cent.

The increase in the export trade was mainly confined to cotton, barley, wheat, other sorts of pulse and rice. The shipments of cotton amounting to 250,148 tons valued at Rs. 12·56 crores have surpassed all previous records showing an excess of nearly 45,000 tons over the previous record, viz., 205,150 tons recorded in 1929·30 and of 49,744 tons over exports in 1933–34. Both Japan and the United Kingdom took record quantities. The main factor contributing to the improvement in the position was the relatively low price of Indian cotton in the world's market. This may have been due to the United States Governments' restrictive policy with reference to the American cotton crop. The increase in shipments to Japan was partly the outcome of the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement, whereas the exports to the United Kingdom indicate the extent to which efforts are now being made in that country to encourage the Lancashire Mills to use more Indian cotton as an alternative to the supplies from North America. A considerable rise in world prices due to the damage done by drought to the American wheat crop and to unfavourable weather conditions in Europe brought

Indian wheat in the world's market though only for a short period during the year under report, when business to the extent of 8,587 tons was done with the United Kingdom.

The increase in the import trade was confined mainly to cotton and woolen piece-goods, artificial silk and silk manufactures. Cotton piece-goods alone contributed an increase of Rs. 1·33 crores over the last year's figure. Shipments of sugar further fell from 61,688 tons valued at Rs. 0·63 crore to 52,052 tons valued at Rs. 0·44 crore. The downward trend in imports of foreign sugar noticed in recent years as a result of the growth of the sugar industry in India, protected by a high tariff, continued during the year under report.

The coasting trade showed improvement under both imports and exports. It rose from Rs. 13·92 to Rs. 16·48 crores showing an increase of Rs. 2·56 crores. The new salt Industry of Karachi made further progress, shipments to Calcutta having expanded from 34,517 tons to 83,311 tons or by 141 per cent.

No improvement is admitted in local business circles where the effects of any general improvement in the trade outlook have not yet had time to take effect.

3. *Trade of Sind elsewhere than Karachi.*—The traders of Sind dealing with foreign countries are the Sind Work merchants of Hyderabad pearl merchants of Tatta in the Karachi District and the Shikarpur merchants of the Sukkur District. The Sind Work merchants of Hyderabad have branches outside India all round the world dealing in Chinese silks, Japanese cloth, toys, curios and other articles of foreign manufacture.

4. *Raw materials.*—Burnt line of good quality manufactured at Laki and Bolari station and fuller's earth excavated from the hills near Thano Bulakhan in Mahal Kohistan in the Dadu District, are transported to Karachi and other places in Sind.

5. *Manufactures.*—There was no remarkable change in the industrial life except in the town of Sukkur where there are signs of an increasing interest in commercial enterprise.

The number of cotton ginning factories increased by 12 : six in the Thar Parkar District, four in the Nawabshah District, one in the Dadu District and the remaining one in the Sukkur District. There is a considerable demand for factory sites in the Thar Parkar, Nawabshah and Hyderabad districts. But further building in these districts is not encouraged since in the opinion of the Sind Cotton Committee these areas are already adequately served. The efforts of this Committee are directed towards encouraging factory development on the right bank of the Indus in order to provide facilities for the new cotton cultivation in the Dadu District. There was also an increase in the number of rice husking and flour mills in Thar Parkar District, the number rising from 23 to 39. In Larkana on the other hand the number fell from 143 to 128. The Pioneer Sugar Mills at Pritamabad in the Sinjhoro taluka of Nawabshah District made a somewhat uncertain start. Work

commenced on the 15th February but ceased on the 29th March. The supply from the Company's own land and from neighbouring Zamindars was curtailed by severe frost which caused serious damage. The quantity of sugar manufactured was 3,518 maunds only. The Company has however increased the area under sugar cane cultivation this year and expect to work the factory for seven months and a half and turn out 49,000 maunds of sugar during the current year.

Sukkur.—The two biscuit and confectionary factories, the cigarette factory, the brass and aluminium factory, Seth Gangaram Khushaldas' manufacture of sulphuric acid by Chamber process in Sukkur town and three silk factories at Rohri and the two hosiery factories—one at Sukkur and the other at Shikarpur are doing well. The woolen sweaters, waist coats, mufflers, stockings manufactured at these places have grown very popular and are transported for sale in large quantities to various places in Northern India. A tile factory has been opened this year at Old Sukkur. Along with ornamental brass work and other curios, knives and sword sticks are also manufactured at Khairpur Daharki in Ubauro Taluka in the Sukkur District. The manufacturers are purely manual skilled labourers and are financed by the local Hindu traders and outside purchasers. The two leather tanneries at Pano Akil in the Sukkur District continue to work as before.

Hyderabad.—In addition to the weaving schools already existing, a new school has recently been inaugurated recently in Tando Muhammad Khan in the Hyderabad District.

Karachi.—A new industry for producing ribbons and carbon papers under the name of "The Bharat Ribbon and Carbon Manufacturing Factory" has recently been started in Karachi and is working on a moderate scale. Another industry for manufacturing fire-clays, pottery, ochre, and distempers has also been started at Jungshahi in the Karachi District. The industry is still in its infancy.

General.—The manufacture of woolen carpets, the dyeing, lacquer work and other small industries such as those connected with earthen ware, "pan" grass, metal work and soap were carried on as in previous years.

6. *Fisheries.*—Fisheries in Sind include the sea, rivers, canals and inland shallow lakes (dhandhs) and depressions (dhoros). As regards sea fishing, there are fishing villages at Ibrahim Hydri and Reri on the coast in Karachi taluka where a variety of excellent sea fish is caught and brought to Karachi for sale. The Karachi fishermen do a great deal of fishing off the Lasbela coast. Since some years past, disputes have arisen between these fishermen and the State authorities over the rights of the former to fish off the coast. To settle the dispute a conference was held at Karachi in 1931. The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Karachi, the Political Agent, Kelat, representing the State and Mr. D. N. O'Sullivan the Consul for the fishermen formed the personnel of the Conference. As a result of this Conference, it was agreed that all the fishermen wishing to fish within three miles

of the State Coast, should obtain permits from the State authorities and the "soong" (tax) due to the State on all fish caught within that limit, should be collected by the State authorities on their own territorial waters and not at Karachi as had been the previous custom.

Since the new procedure was inconvenient to fishermen, the previous practice, by which they paid their dues to the State Vakil at Karachi, was allowed to continue. Unfortunately the dispute between the Karachi fishermen and the Lasbela State authorities did not end here. Complaints were often made, by the Karachi fishermen that they were being forced to pay 'soong' even though they fished outside the prescribed limit.

The question then arose how to fix the limit of 3 miles off the State coast. The Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy, Bombay, who was consulted in the matter, is of opinion that there is no particular method by which fishermen can accurately determine their distance from the coast line, but as a rough guide, he suggested that the 7 fathom contour can be taken to run three miles off the coast. Instructions to this effect have been issued to fishermen and they have been advised to refrain from entering the three mile limit of which a rough indication has been given above. If the disputes still continue, it may be necessary to approach the Government of India to depute one of H.M.I. Ships occasionally to patrol the coast in order to see that the fishermen are not unduly harrassed for the payment of 'soong' by the State authorities.

Rights over the fisheries are disposed of annually by the District Local Board, Public Works Department or the Revenue Department, as the case may be in open auctions or on payment of a suitable rent to local Mirbahars.

In the Karachi District, the pals fishery in the River Indus was not so productive as in the previous years. The yield of the dhandhs was equally unsatisfactory on account of the shortage of water in them. The tendency of irrigation under Barrage conditions is to distribute water in such a manner that less water now accumulates in these dhandhs, and as a consequence less fish are to be caught in them.

15. PRICES.

On account of the world wide depression there was no appreciable change in the prices of agricultural commodities though a slight improvement is discernable. There was a slight rise in the prices of rice and cotton during the year. The agriculturists did not derive the full benefit of the rise in cotton prices as they had already sold their produce. If the upward tendency of prices is maintained during the current year, the circumstances of the Zamindars should improve.

There was a fall in the prices of imported cloth and sugar during the year under report. The price of ghee showed some improvement.

16. LABOUR AND WAGES.

On account of trade depression and the continued slump in prices, the wages of both skilled and unskilled labour continued to be low almost all over Sind. There was a slight rise in the wages of unskilled labour in the Nawabshah District due to increased demand on account of the opening of some more cotton ginning factories there. In the Larkana District owing to the migration of people to the Khirthar area in Shahdadkot Taluka owing to improved prospects of agriculture in that locality, scarcity of agricultural labour was felt in other parts of the district. In Karachi labour was as usual, supplemented by immigrants from Cutch, and other parts of India especially the United Provinces.

There was no major labour strike or other form of labour unrest in the province. The relations between the zamindars and the hari were generally cordial though complaints are often made by the zamindars that haris leave their zamindar before repaying the advances which they have received.

17. SPECIAL MATTERS.

Grant of land on impartible tenure.

The condition of impartibility continues to be applied to all survey numbers within the Barrage and non-Barrage areas since the issue of orders contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4702-24-III, dated the 6th October 1931.

The appended statement gives an account of the area given out on this tenure in each district.

District.	Barrage area		Non-Barrage area	
	A.	g.	A.	g.
Hyderabad	21,223	31	....	
Thar Parkar	55,052	0	....	
Nawabshah	34,234	15	....	
Dadu	3,646	21	....	
Larkana	3,052	29	....	
Sukkur	916	31	873	39
Upper Sind Frontier ..	960	30	....	

No land was granted on permanent tenure in the non-barrage area of the Karachi and the foregoing districts except Sukkur.

Earthquake at Quetta.

During the year under report, a terrible earthquake occurred at Quetta in the early hours of the morning of 31st May 1935. As the population was asleep in their homes at that hour, the loss of life was appalling. The earthquake has also resulted in enormous destruction of property. The event affected the whole of the Province particularly the Sukkur District, many residents of which were living in Quetta at the time of the catastrophe. All classes and creeds throughout Sind combined to do really excellent relief work for refugees passing through or taking

refuge in Sind. The Collectors of Karachi, and Sukkur with their staffs and the citizens of Karachi, Sukkur and Shikarpur deserve special mention. The last named city suffered perhaps more than any other city in India in this calamity. The care of the survivors by the citizens headed by the Administrator, Shikarpur Municipality, was an example of humanity and civic solidarity.

Relief has now reached the final stage of settlement on a permanent basis and interest now centres in the progress of salvage operations. An officer of Deputy Collector's grade was appointed to help Sindhi property owners in presenting their claims to salvaged property and in taking delivery when the property had been salvaged. But since there was no real demands for his services, his appointment has been held in abeyance.

Silver Jubilee.

The celebration ceremonies for His Majesty the King Emperor's Silver Jubilee which took place from 6th to 18th May 1935, were a signal success. The response was universal and every village of any importance contributed its own celebration and a sum of about Rs. 2·25 lakhs was collected for His Majesty The King Emperor's Silver Jubilee Fund.

Feeder Lines.

The feeder line " Jhudo-Pithoro Railway " was completed during the year. It was open to public traffic with effect from 1st June 1935. The line has already proved a great boon to the cotton growing zamindars of that area. Another line from Pithoro to Sanghar is about to be constructed, which will greatly help the development of the new agricultural area of the Nara Valley sub-division.

STATEMENT A.

Statement showing the extent of agricultural loan business of Government for the Province of Sind for the years 1929–30 *to* 1933–34.

Year.	Total amount of advance made under			Balance of advances of previous years' outstanding.	Total	Total recoveries.	Amount written off.	Balance remaining outstanding.	Interest recovered.
	Non-agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvements' Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1929–30	21,500	3,76,302	26,18,102	33,55,724	63,71,628	3,37,609	507	60,33,512	33,507
1930–31	..	80,970	6,13,723	60,33,347	67,28,040	2,21,978	818	65,05,244	32,927
1931–32	2,000	41,642	52,600	65,04,984	66,01,226	3,83,432	....	62,17,797	1,04,051
1932–33	..	22,365	56,879	62,21,143	63,00,387	4,55,280	150	58,44,957	1,79,290
1933–34	..	10,392	26,437	58,45,886	58,82,715	5,10,371	....	53,72,344	2,16,010

APPENDIX No. I

APPENDIX

Statement showing details of land revenue in the

District	Number of villages		Gross revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses	Deduct			
				Assessment on occupied uncultivable land	Net alienations of total inams	Assessment of cultivable land	
	Unalienated	Inam				Unoccupied	Free or specially reduced
1	2	2a	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi ...	736	6	48,05,738	6,20,247	1,02,504	32,35,089	363
Hyderabad ..	860	69	86,77,147	22,31,325	5,21,076	32,48,852	407
Thar Parkar ...	959	2	1,10,02,955	40,50,140	1,72,708	32,97,135	359
Nawabshah ...	756	12	78,21,717	28,38,075	1,55,203	20,02,977	9,059
Dadu ...	431	13	52,68,976	13,76,708	2,36,346	23,35,065	99
Larkana ...	442	13	50,36,469	8,33,834	6,90,946	9,87,509	823
Sukkur ...	693	28	53,15,713	12,81,375	4,49,598	23,41,095	1,597
Upper Sind Frontier ...	360	4	33,24,201	10,85,902	95,236	6,36,451	267
Total for 1934-1935 ...	5,237	147	5,15,52,916	1,43,17,606	24,23,617	1,80,84,173	13,574
Total for 1933-1934 ...	5,237	147	5,05,63,869	1,30,74,300	24,29,908	1,74,55,630	13,050

No. I.

Province of Sind for the year ending 31st July 1935

Remaining fixed revenue for collection				Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue	Less collections in the last year and earlier years	Less bakabo	Particulars	Total, current year land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13), (14)
Agricultural		Building and other non-agricultural assessment	Bigoti					
Government occupied land including specially reduced	Alienated lands							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
7,19,959	2,930	69,457	55,189	85,262	...	2,930	.....	9,29,867
							Remissions ...	3,88,226
							Suspensions ...	9,624
							Collections ...	5,04,203
							Unauthorized...	27,814
25,59,138	1,00,890	14,343	1,116	1,56,126	...	1,00,636	.....	27,50,977
							Remissions ...	5,80,090
							Suspensions ...	33,637
							Collections ...	19,26,744
							Unauthorized...	1,90,506
34,41,679	11,019	10,995	18,920	2,20,787	...	10,259	.....	36,93,141
							Remissions ...	4,09,426
							Suspensions ...	30,117
							Collections ...	32,27,807
							Unauthorized...	25,791
27,52,228	24,738	9,837	29,000	85,308	...	24,679	.....	28,76,432
							Remissions ...	2,95,807
							Suspensions ...	8,571
							Collections ...	25,42,526
							Unauthorized...	29,528
12,75,811	7,842	3,671	33,434	45,398	...	7,812	.....	13,58,344
							Remissions ...	1,68,664
							Suspensions ...	4,582
							Collections ...	11,74,395
							Unauthorized...	10,713
24,70,591	10,375	14,969	28,122	46,319	...	9,869	.....	25,59,807
							Remissions ...	2,78,061
							Suspensions ...	20,409
							Collections ...	22,39,631
							Unauthorized...	21,706
14,41,537	29,617	30,821	39,773	92,648	...	29,482	.....	16,05,214
							Remissions ...	3,90,192
							Suspensions ..	23,223
							Collections ...	11,91,799
							Unauthorized...	.....
14,52,035	5,366	3,248	45,756	42,795	...	5,744	.....	15,43,396
							Remissions ...	6,04,036
							Suspensions ...	14,495
							Collections ...	9,24,196
							Unauthorized...	669
1,61,13,278	1,92,717	1,56,641	2,51,310	7,74,643	...	1,91,411	.....	1,72,97,178
							Remissions ...	31,14,492
							Suspensions ...	1,44,653
							Collections ...	1,37,31,301
							Unauthorized...	3,06,727
1,69,70,235	1,93,657	1,47,499	2,79,590	8,85,134	...	1,92,248	.....	1,82,83,867
							Remissions ...	30,56,964
							Suspensions ...	1,22,559
							Collections ...	1,42,72,613
							Unauthorized...	8,31,713

APPENDIX

District	Arrears of land revenue					
	Authorized			Unauthorized		
	Other years	Year 1932-33	Year 1933-34	Other years	Year 1932-33	Year 1933-34
	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi ...	11,890	2,525	1,197	1,11,143	19,681	10,356
	17	... ..	255	53	.....	61
	6,071	2,347	657	99,505	16,817	8,042
	5,606	131	.....	7,296	2,042	2,072
	196	47	285	4,289	822	181
Hyderabad ...	4,710	5,156	34,075	1,21,928	90,297	3,01,719
	.....	.....	.....	1,961	.....	11,876
	.....	1,889	14,226	43,534	48,685	1,61,347
	4,710	3,267	19,849	15,906	10,676	64,716
	.....	.....	.....	60,527	30,936	63,780
Thar Parkar ...	1,320	980	37,328	3,45,549	73,996	2,95,612
	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	4,940
	120	.....	969	230	.....	.....
	310	980	36,239	40,985	12,384	61,162
	890	.....	.....	3,04,334	61,582	2,29,510
Nawabshah ...	10,864	13,526	15,227	24,937	52,197	1,14,325
	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	16,228
	3,777	.....	.....	7,241	11,327	11,335
	4,733	13,479	15,193	6,996	24,034	47,292
	2,354	47	.....	10,700	16,836	39,470
Dadu ...	.....	327	1,208	21,811	9,382	26,667
	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,033	3,489
	.....	206	201	918	.....	24
	.....	121	783	1,153	925	10,833
	.....	.....	224	19,740	7,424	12,331
Larkana ...	2,567	5,395	16,172	11,736	46,485*	59,887
	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,696	1,027
	1,338	.....	5,248	5,813	16,408	14,210
	994	5,395	10,924	2,374	16,229	12,262
	235	.....	.....	3,549	11,152	32,388
Sukkur ...	5,799	1,888	5,573	2,961	3,046	22,761
	25	.....	162	38	.....	714
	4,269	936	1,799	360	.....	.....
	1,505	918	3,612	857	168	13,868
	.....	34	.....	1,706	2,878	8,179
Upper Sind Frontier ...	17,936	3,766	11,779	1,618	488	404
	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	.....
	17,403	3,705	1,198	.....	488	.....
	533	61	10,513	698	.....	404
	.....	.....	.....	920	.....	.....
Total for 1934-35 ...	55,086	33,563	1,22,559	6,41,683	2,95,542*	8,31,731
	42	.....	639	2,052	3,729	38,335
	32,978	9,083	24,298	1,57,601	93,725	1,94,958
	18,391	24,352	97,113	76,265	66,458	212,599
	3,675	128	509	4,05,765	1,31,630	3,85,839
Total for 1933-34 ...	5,09,903	1,22,133	2,48,195	1,37,512	1,05,967	2,59,337
	60,636	2,235	14,331	3,458	3,340	3,310
	35,247	14,444	22,798	2,773	2,622	10,765
	32,349	29,316	85,167	27,817	19,595	76,053
	3,81,671	76,138	1,25,899	1,03,464	80,410	1,69,209

* Increase of Rs. 434 in column 21 is due to a mistake committed by the Collector of Larkana in reporting the figures for 1933-34.

No. I—*contd.*

Gross original demand	Remitted or demand cancelled	Suspended	Collected	Over collections whether refunded or carried forward	Balance unauthorized	Non-tharaoband items	Remarks
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
10,86,659	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	3,88,612	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	1,43,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	5,21,350	12,996	.....	39,472	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,634	.....	
32,88,862	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	5,93,907	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	3,03,318	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	20,45,868	13,462	.....	7,953	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,45,749	.....	
44,47,896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	4,14,486	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	31,436	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	33,79,867	11,298	.....	9,329	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,22,107	.....	
31,07,508	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	3,12,069	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	42,251	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	26,54,253	17,869	.....	6,080	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,935	.....	
14,17,739	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1,73,176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	5,931	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	11,88,200	10,001	.....	17,006	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,432	.....	
27,02,049	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	2,81,784	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	63,426	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	22,87,809	5,034	.....	2,361	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,030	.....	
16,47,242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	3,91,131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	30,587	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	12,12,727	30,746	.....	2,531	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,797	.....	
15,79,387	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	6,04,104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	37,289	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	9,36,405	23,658	.....	1,949	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,589	.....	
1,92,77,342	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	31,59,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	6,57,301	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1,42,26,479	1,25,064	.....	86,681	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,34,273	.....	
1,96,66,914	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	31,44,274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	2,11,208	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1,45,42,910	1,02,170	.....	64,381	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,68,522	.....	

APPENDIX

Annual abstract of takavi advances, recoveries, etc., for the

District		Balance outstanding on 1st October 1934	Advances during the year	Totals of columns 2 and 3	Instalments due during the year	Collections			
						Actual collections	Remitted.	Written off	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Karachi ...	Principal.	(1) 3,04,756	1,770	3,06,526	3,04,756	4,185	...	...	4,185
	Interest ...	1,42,488	21,919	1,64,407	1,64,252	1,916	...	...	1,916
Hyderabad...	Principal.	(2) 11,75,045	1,380	11,76,425	6,74,269	18,764*	...	...	18,764
	Interest...	1,20,444	2,584	1,23,028	79,305	7,827	...	...	7,827
Thar Parkar.	Principal.	(3) 24,31,871	3,185	24,35,056	23,30,913	3,87,464	...	...	3,87,464
	Interest ...	(4) 8,25,405	1,76,209	10,01,614	9,55,195	2,41,983	...	...	2,41,983
Nawabshah .	Principal.	3,88,769	2,225	3,90,994	3,72,190	95,265	...	...	95,265
	Interest ...	20,025	55,093	75,118	74,000	41,113	...	...	41,113
Dadu ...	Principal	1,65,652	2,772	1,68,424	1,63,648	11,611	...	...	11,611
	Interest...	24,435	10,188	34,623	33,074	8,675	...	...	8,675
Larkana ...	Principal.	(5) 1,35,755	700	1,37,455	1,34,340	13,787†	...	...	13,787
	Interest...	(6) 14,086	23,389	37,475	37,118	9,948‡	...	...	9,948
Sukkur ...	Principal.	4,34,601	1,100	4,35,701	3,85,602	35,942	100	600	36,642
	Interest...	(7) 49,182	17,876	67,058	62,351	25,642	...	353	25,995
Upper Sind Frontier.	Principal.	3,34,780	2,700	3,37,480	3,35,280	9,710	...	...	9,710
	Interest ...	16,583	41,152	57,735	56,315	26,973	...	...	26,973
Total ...	Principal.	53,72,229	15,832	53,88,061	47,00,998	5,76,728	100	600	5,77,428
	Interest...	12,12,648	3,48,410	15,61,058	14,61,610	3,64,077	...	353	3,64,430
Grand Total for 1934-1935 ...	.....	65,84,877	3,64,242	69,49,119	61,62,608	9,40,805	100	953	9,41,858
Grand Total for 1933-1934 ...	.....	69,47,611	3,62,758	73,10,369	63,27,696	7,26,381	...	...	7,26,381

(1) Includes Rs. 200 which were reported less by the Collector last year.
(2) Do. Rs. 10 do. do. do.
(3) Excludes Rs. 300 which were reported in excess by the Collector last year.
(4) Do. Rs. 405 do. do. do.
(5) Do. Rs. 25 do. do. do.
(6) Do. Rs. 102 do. do. do.
(7) Includes Rs. 1,511 which were reported less by the Collector last year.

No. II.

Province of Sind for the year ending 30th September 1935.

Balance on 30th September 1935.			Arrears.			
Recoverable.	Irrecoverable.	Total.	Under process.	Under postponement.	Due by Manager.	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3,02,341	...	3,02,341	2,86,269	13,013	1,289	
1,62,491	...	1,62,491	.....	1,61,871	465	
11,57,661	...	11,57,661	6,44,877	.....	11,262	*Includes Rs. 634 on account of less recovery.
1,15,201	...	1,15,201	69,802	.....	1,676	
20,47,592	...	20,47,592	18,55,448	2,139	85,862	
7,59,631	...	7,59,631	6,86,474	441	26,297	
2,95,729	...	2,95,729	2,40,998	32,705	3,222	
34,005	...	34,005	28,500	3,500	887	
1,56,813	...	1,56,813	1,50,315	1,046	676	
25,948	...	25,948	24,240	78	81	
1,23,668	...	1,23,668	85,550	20,558	14,800	†Includes Rs. 355 on account of excess recovery.
27,527	...	27,527	24,021	84	3,152	‡Includes Rs. 87 recovered in excess.
3,99,059	...	3,99,059	3,26,951	18,275	3,734	
41,063	...	41,063	35,731	.....	625	
3,27,770	...	3,27,770	3,05,290	2,000	18,280	
30,762	...	30,762	27,737	.....	1,605	
48,10,633	...	48,10,633	38,95,698	89,736	1,39,125	
11,96,628	...	11,96,628	8,96,505	1,65,974	34,788	
60,07,261	...	60,07,261	47,92,203	2,55,710	1,73,913	
65,83,988	...	65,83,988	49,47,400	4,87,004	1,66,911	

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APPENDIX

Return of coercive processes in the Province of Sind

District.	Notice.			Fine under Section 148.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of Kabzedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Karachi	6,274	2,34,089	6,566	12	524	66
Hyderabad	18,952	15,48,601	17,566	.....	.....	.....
Thar Parkar	19,660	14,36,373	17,386	.....	.....	.....
Nawabshah	17,779	7,19,494	15,214	.....	.....	.....
Dadu	9,514	3,20,587	8,159	.....	.....	.....
Larkana	15,179	5,09,947	13,122	.....	.....	.....
Sukkur	15,809	3,48,863	17,649	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	6,598	3,65,862	6,004	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1934-35 ...	109,765	54,83,816	1,02,666	12	524	66
Total for 1933-34 ...	127,466	62,49,910	1,12,381	36	2,281	223

No. III.

for the revenue year ending 31st July 1935.

Number of Kabzedars.	Distraint Moveables.		Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Section 153, L. R. Code				
	For how much arrears.	Sale-proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold. Area.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres
35	671	278	15	764	153	433	29
72	20,938	5,740	1	265	16	265	.....
17	10,486	723	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	4,210	2,361	20	2,213	735	2,213	28
3	358	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	6,405	596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	793	317	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	6,359	1,445	1	40	18	40	.....
275	50,220	11,536	37	3,282	922	2,948	57
336	70,476	24,919	31	4,413	735	4,207	116

APPENDIX

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Section 153, L. R. Code—*contd.*				Remaining as Government waste.		Number of cases.
	Sold—*contd.*		Restored on New Tenure.				
	Assessment.	Proceeds.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	
Karachi ...	89	492	...	...	124	344	.....
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...	16	265	3
Thar Parkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Nawabshah ...	987	1,133	...	...	707	1,226	.....
Dadu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Larkana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Sukkur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	18	40	.....
Total for 1934-35 ...	1,076	1,625	...	...	865	1,875	3
Total for 1933-34 ...	1,651	4,245	396	1,920	223	636	2

No. III—*contd.*

Other Immoveable Property, Section 155, L. R. Code.							Arrest and imprisonment, Section 157, L. R. Code.	Remarks.
			Sold.					
Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.	Bought in by Government.		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,039	28	83	28	83	677	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
3,039	28	83	28	83	677	...	5	
2,166	107	129	107	129	2,811	...	10	

APPENDIX

Statement showing details of area in the Province of

No.	Name of District.	Gross area.	Deduct.					
			Unassessed cultivable	Not available for cultivation.				
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public uses.		Land eroded by river.	Used for building or other non-agricultural uses including plots within village sites.
					Forests.	Others.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Karachi ...	5,435,780	1,020,069	3,341,919	153,750	84,077	32,917	2,898
2	Hyderabad ...	2,839,959	374,861	372,355	76,293	52,093	1,046	424
3	Thar Parkar ...	8,732,255	1,295,584	4,380,389	14,606	75,240	...	133
4	Nawabshah ...	2,489,426	38,740	529,260	94,783	48,647	81,501	471
5	Dadu ...	4,123,865	600,728	2,258,579	43,626	30,474	37,593	151
6	Larkana ...	1,589,495	77,729	302,099	43,931	33,730	22,015	847
7	Sukkur ...	3,613,357	524,324	1,380,899	274,454	41,226	85,207	584
8	Upper Sind Frontier.	1,353,436	142,487	188,823	23,549	24,147	93,896	203
	Total for 1934-35.	30,177,573	4,074,522	12 754,323	724,992	389,634	354,175	5,711
	Total for 1933-34.	30,171,426	4,146,895	12,791,501	723,747	387,485	351,904	5,598

No. IV.

Sind for the year ending 31st July 1935.

Culturable assessed.		Remaining occupied land.						Remarks.
		Government.				Bigoti.	Alienated.	
		Ordinary.		Restricted.				
Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
161,244	337	208,973	160,869	97,792	87,366	22,087	61,482	
499,665	2,292	429,094	431,919	172,481	148,872	468	278,096	
289,580	66	952,281	874,753	343,045	406,004	47,289	53,285	
391,009	2,967	390,794	421,753	202,118	196,021	12,476	75,886	
148,904	73	406,426	398,041	42,719	14,980	16,378	125,193	
189,287	251	429,314	210,094	25,124	22,631	11,022	221,421	
235,021	8,807	326,476	323,412	38,898	67,018	14,963	292,068	
84,635	99	367,078	308,964	22,171	47,522	15,572	34,289	
2,002,346	14,892	3,510,436	3,129,805	944,348	990,414	140,255	1,141,720	
1,887,772	14,955	3,848,035	2,837,342	947,778	911,227	160,286	1,156,901	

Annual Report.

Land Revenue Administration Report of Bombay Presidency, including Sind for 1934–35.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Revenue Department.

Resolution No. P. 63.

Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1936.

Letters from the Commissioner, S. D. (Mr. H. B. Clayton, C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. A.D.M.P.R.B., dated the 30th November, 5th and 12th December 1935.

Letter from the Commissioner, N. D. (Mr. J. H. Garrett, C.S.I., I.C.S.), No. A.D.M. 13, dated the 27th December 1935.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind (Mr. R. E. Gibson, C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. Rev. 40, dated the 4th January 1936.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D. (Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, C.I.E., I.C.S., No. L.N.D. 0/121, dated the 19th January 1936.

} Submitting the Land Revenue Administration Reports of their respective charges for the year 1934–35 together with those of the Collectors and certain Sub-divisional officers.

Resolution.—Rainfall during the year under report was satisfactory. In the Northern Division it was timely, sufficient and well-distributed. In the Central Division the monsoon arrived in good time excepting in Sholapur District where it was slightly delayed. Except for an occasional shortage or excess in certain places the rainfall was satisfactory in the Central Division. In the above-ghat districts of the Southern Division the time-table of rainfall was somewhat irregular, but in the below-ghat districts rainfall was seasonable, sufficient and well-distributed. In the Presidency the crops were on the whole normal and gave promise of a fairly good harvest. In Sind the rainfall though normal was untimely in Lower Sind. The river rose late in June and fell early in September. Irrigation from inundation was inadequate though the Barrage canals on the whole gave a good supply. The season was, generally speaking, poor.

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A cold wave passed over the Northern and Central Divisions and Sind in January (1935). Considerable damage was done to the standing crops in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Surat districts, parts of Ahmednagar, Nasik and Poona districts, and the non-Barrage and riverain areas in Sind. Liberal remission and suspensions of land revenue were granted in the areas affected.

The supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was sufficient everywhere except in a few small areas where shortgage usually occurs during the hot weather.

The supply of fodder was generally sufficient. Epizootics made their annual appearance in almost all districts. Belgaum, Bijapur and Kanara seemed to be the worst sufferers although the percentage of mortality was not high. In Sind the number of cattle attacked has steadily decreased from 29,347 in 1931–32 to 5,428 in 1934–35. This is a remarkable improvement. With the establishment of the Goat Virus Producing Station at Karachi it is hoped that the Veterinary Department will be able to deal with outbreaks of rinderpest more effectively.

Public health was satisfctory during the year under report. Small-pox, cholera and plague made their seasonal appearance. All preventive and curative measures were undertaken to combat them. Special medical officers on anti-malarial duty were appointed wherever required.

The general level of prices continued to be comparatively low. Every year since 1930–31 relief had been given to the agriculturists on account of the low prices of agricultural produce. The collection of arrears of land revenue had been either suspended altogether or carefully restricted. In certain tracts, notably rice-growing areas, outright remissions were given on account of the special conditions of those areas. In affording relief on account of low prices in 1934–35 Government modified and systematized their old policy and granted outright remissions in all areas where the percentage by which current prices had fallen in comparison with settlement prices showed that relief to the revenue payers was desirable. The net land revenue demand, after deducting remissions and suspensions, was almost completely recovered in the Presidency proper, the collections being 100 or almost 100 per cent. excepting in the Bombay Suburban District where the low figure of collection was mostly due to unrecovered non-agricultural assessment. The number of cases in which the forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code, had to be resorted to showed a decrease as compared with the previous year in all the three Divisions.

The condition of industry and commerce did not show any noticeable change for better or worse. Five new spinning and weaving mills were opened in Ahmedabad which now possesses 105 such mills. Two new match factories were started in the Bombay Suburban District. The mill industry at Sholapur feels the effect of competition from the Bombay, Ahmedabad and neighbouring mills in Indian States.

gitized with financial assistance from th
Government of Maharashtra
on 20 July, 2017

In Sind, there were signs of gradual recovery of trade. The value of the entire maritime trade amounted to Rs. 49·46 crores as against Rs. 42·39 crores in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 7·07 crores or 17 per cent. Both imports and exports, foreign as well as coastal, shared in the improvement. The increase in export trade was mainly confined to cotton, barley, wheat, rice and the pulses. The increase in the import trade was confined mainly to cotton and woollen piece-goods, artificial silk and silk manufactures. The coastal trade showed an improvement of Rs. 2·56 crores over the previous year. The new salt industry at Karachi showed further progress, its shipment to Calcutta rising from 34,517 tons to 83,311 tons, or by 141 per cent.

Land Revenue Administration continues to be satisfactory in spite of the increasing responsibilities of the Revenue officers. The Governor in Council is pleased to record his appreciation of the good services of Revenue officers of all ranks.

By order of the Governor in Council,

N. A. FARUQUI,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Collectors,
The Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
The Director of Veterinary Services, Bombay Presidency,
The Director of Public Health,
The Director of Public Instruction,
The Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information,
The Accountant General,
The Home Department,
The General Department,
The Educational Department,
The Public Works Department,
The Finance Department,
The Political and Reforms Department,
The Secretary to the Government of Sind, Revenue Department (by letter),
The High Commissioner for India (by letter).

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.